FOR THE PEOPLE

A PAPER OF THE PEOPLE, PUBLISHED BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE, FOR ALL THE PEOPLE IS THE SUN, LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

NOVEL FEATURES

APPROPRIATE TO THE NEW YEAR IN THE SUN TOMORROW AND SATURDAY, WITH THE MOST SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS. DON'T MISS THEM.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1897. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

Though the center of the storm passed off north of New England yesterday, unsettled conditions developed during the afternoon over the Ohio valley which may cause threatening weather to continue over New England today, but from present indications clearing weather is probable Saturday morning and generally fair colder weather during the day, with brisk west and northwest winds. Fair and seasonably cold weather is now probable Sunday.

ALMANAC, SATURDAY, JAN. 1.
Sun rises—7:14; sets, 4:23.
Moon sets—1:32 a. m.
High tide—6 a. m.; 6:45 p. m.

2 O'CLOCK

HALL AND MARKET

The Building Labors' Union Makes Suggestion.

REGARDING THE REPLACING OF HUNTINGTON HALL.

Want Public Hall and Market Place.

At the next meeting of the Trades and Labor Council of this city, on the suggestion of the Building Laborers' union, the idea of petitioning the incoming city government that Huntington hall be replaced by a combination of public hall and market will be discussed. The matter will undoubtedly be recommended with the proviso that the work be done by day labor, none but citizens to be employed.

It was brought up at the meeting of the Building Laborers' union and several speakers favored the idea. Boston has its Faneuil Hall and market, as have several other cities, both in Europe and America.

The advantages of the market place are that it would enable the poor man to purchase necessaries of life direct from the farmers, thereby dispensing with the middlemen's profits and enabling the consumer to purchase articles of food at first cost.

THEIR FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

MR. AND MRS. LACEY ENTERTAIN FRIENDS AT THEIR HOME.

A merry gathering it was that assembled in the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Joseph Lacey, in the Bellevue, 137 Stackpole street, last evening, on the occasion of the first anniversary of their marriage. The passing of a happy year was marked by a most enjoyable observance, the hospitable young couple entertaining their guests in a lavish manner. The rooms were exquisitely decorated with laurel and holly, while an air of peace, comfort, and happiness pervaded the cosy home. During the early hours, whist was enjoyed, the deals interspersed with musical and literary selections by such clever entertainers as Messrs. Clarence Cunningham, Kennedy, D. Corcoran, P. W. Farrell, T. F. and Tommy Maguire, and others. Mr. Charles O'Regan presided gracefully at the piano. At 11 o'clock, the party sat down to a sumptuous repast, the dining room and table being a work of decorative art. It was past the midnight hour when the merry party took its departure, leaving with the young couple best wishes in abundance for a Happy New Year, long life, and prosperity.

TO HANDLE INSURANCE.

Mr. John Mack, of 10 Hildreth Building, who during the past four years has transacted a business confined exclusively to life insurance and investments bonds amounting to $750,000, has made some extensive additions to his original line and is now prepared to handle, fire, life, accident and liability insurance in the leading companies at lowest rates. He desires to thank the public for their generous patronage in the past, and hopes, with increased facilities now in his control, to merit a still larger share of the city's business. Telephone 653-2.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

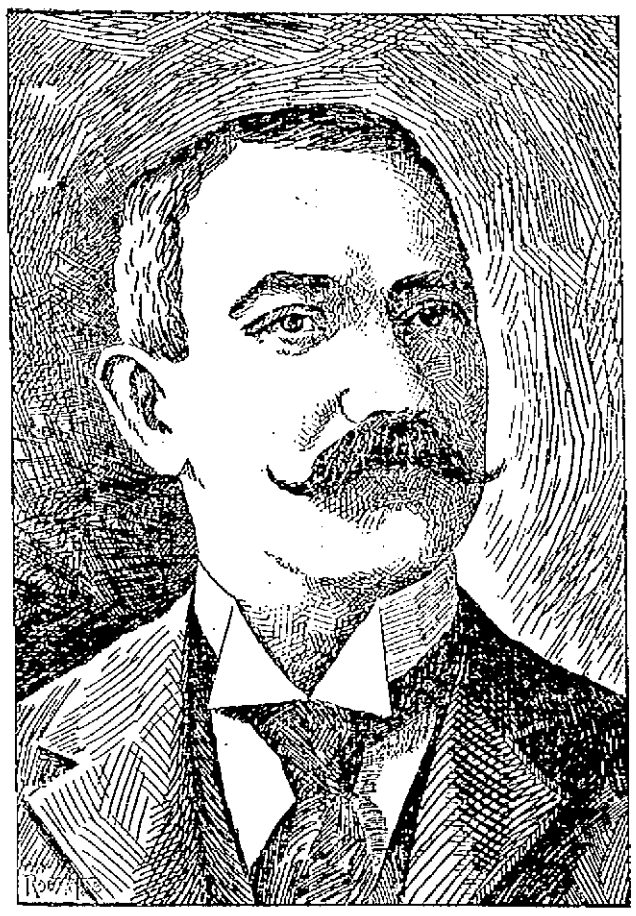
James F. O'Donnell
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St., Cor. Worthen.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

Boys' and Girls Sleds.—A nice sled for Boys and Girls with one pound of our 60c Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street, telephone 69-3.

HE MADE MONEY AT MINING

James Moran Tells About His Rich Silver Mines.



JAMES MORAN, a Lowell boy and a prosperous miner of British Columbia.

His Experiences While Prospecting—By the Merest Chance He Controls Four Groups—One of His Mines Bought by an English Syndicate.

It was by the merest chance, the greatest luck, that James Moran, a Lowell boy, became a miner and dug the ore that has brought thousands of dollars into his pocket.

James Moran is an old Ward Three boy, having been born and reared in the old banner ward of democracy. He lived with his two sisters in Cedar street.

Eight years ago he took a notion to

Eight nuggets, worth $23.00.

go West, and almost before his friends were aware of it he had started off and located in Seattle. He got along very well there for a few years, and decided to try his fortune in the mining camps of British Columbia. He knew nothing about mining, but he had an

A three-ounce bottle containing gold valued at $36.00.

idea that he could make money if he established a supply department and sold goods to the miners. He journeyed to Three Forks and fell in with three companions, one of whom is a Lawrence boy. They induced Mr. Moran to make the trip up the mountains but the first day's climb, he was nearly buried underneath a snowslide. This experience frightened him and he returned to the settlement remaining in camp for one week.

A miner's life was not to his liking, and he informed his companions that he had decided to leave that portion of the country. The following day, his friends induced him to venture up the mountain side once more. He and one of the others started in one direction, while the other two went in the opposite way.

At the end of the first day, they had reached the snow and decided to camp there for the night. The next day, they resumed the journey, but Mr. Moran lost his companion and had given up all hope of finding him again. He cast about for a while, and finally reached a little grove near the mountain top that was somewhat protected, and offered a chance to rest. He sat down, laid his pick one side, and began to ponder over the difficulties of a miner's life. Almost unconsciously,

(Continued to Page Two.)

CARD
FROM THE
MERRIMACK
CLOTHING CO.

On Friday, Dec. 31, according to our custom, we shall inaugurate our annual January
STOCK REDUCING SALE
Of Men's and Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Ulsters, including A. Shuman & Co.'s High Grade Clothing. All odd lots and broken sizes will be offered at nominal prices, the object being to clean up our stock before stock-taking Feb. 1.

MERRIMACK
CLOTHING CO.

FOR DISINFECTING BOOKS

At the Public Library as Done in New York City.

Members of the Board of Health Favor the Scheme to Prevent Spread of Disease—Fumigating Plant Needed.

The recent action of the New York health authorities in issuing an order providing that books let out from the public library shall be disinfected before being given out again, is a commendable one in that it aims to prevent the spread of contagion among the citizens of the great metropolis.

If commendable in New York, why not here?

The great mass of the people it is who foster contagious diseases and the great mass it is who patronize the city libraries. All classes and conditions of people, the clean and the unclean alike, have access to the books of the city library in Lowell, as elsewhere, and hence it is not unreasonable to presume that if it is possible for disease to be transmitted from one to another through such agencies, it is equally probable that it is being so transmitted.

It has been shown so conclusively as to cause their removal from the schools that the slates used by children will carry contagious diseases from the use of one slate by different pupils. If such is the case with slates, so it is with books. If the hat or coat which one wears is an agency through which disease may be carried, surely a book that is handled and even kept in the sickroom during the course of a disease is also an agency.

Hats, clothing, etc., are fumigated after the disease has spent itself and before they are used again. Why should not books be treated similarly?

But it's only a fad, some say; a scheme whereby a bacteriologist out of a job will find a good berth. In this age of fads and hobbies, this new idea must not be considered such at first thought, but whatever aims to prevent the spread of disease is not a useless, money-eating fad, but a most urgent necessity and one which will cause no adverse criticism for the board of health that adopts it.

The idea of fumigating books is not entirely a new one, and to a certain extent Lowell is ahead even of New York in this respect, as I have heard from Dr. Harrington of Lowell's board of health.

About a year ago, at the doctor's suggestion, a small fumigator was purchased and placed in the city library for the purpose of disinfecting books in that library.

Then the Board of Health, whenever it received information of the existence of any contagious disease in the city, sent notice immediately to the library people to the effect that such disease exists at such a house and the library people refuse any and all card holders residing in that house the use of books until they have received a notice from the Board to the effect that disease no longer exists there. Also, in these cases, should any book be held by cardholders in that house before the notice is received, and afterward be returned the book is immediately disinfected.

The system is in vogue at present, but it is not broad enough to be a real preventive. While the idea itself is all right, it doesn't fully answer its purpose.

As all card holders know, there is nothing that is more generally loaned about than a library card. Then there are many, particularly in this city of innumerable lodging houses, who hold cards with addresses upon them that might have been correct at the time the card was taken, but which, owing to the removal of the owner to a different abode, are at present incorrect. In these cases, and these are many, the Board of Healths scheme falls flat, as the resident of the disease-infected house may get out all the books he chooses on a friend's card, and the library folks and the Board of Health are none the wiser.

Hence, it would seem that the proper way for the Board of Health to do would be to follow the commendable example of the New York board and disinfect all books received.

Dr. T. F. Harrington of the Board of Health was seen by a reporter in regard to the matter and in answer to the latter's inquiries, said: "I think we are ahead of New York in the matter of fumigating books coming from houses where contagious diseases exist. Our method covers the ground quite thoroughly. To fumigate all the books would necessitate the establishment of a fumigating plant. Now, not confining ourselves to the spread of contagious diseases through the agency of books alone, but regarding the subject in a more general light, Lowell is sadly in need of a proper kind of a fumigating plant. At present we have a very inferior shanty that we dignify with the name of fumigating house, in which the employes of the health department fumigate their clothing after a visit to an infected house. But we have no place in which to fumigate the clothing and furniture taken from these houses and when our men take such articles, they destroy them. Of course, we must pay the owners for the articles that we destroy in the interest of public health, whereas, if we possessed a good fumigating plant, we might disinfect household articles and return them to their owners free from the germs of disease. A fumigating plant would pay for itself in a very short time.

"But a fumigating plant, while important, is not as badly needed as a contagious disease hospital. One of the greatest preventives against the spread of such diseases is isolation and when all the contagious cases of the city are together in one building, the probability of the contagion spreading is lessened greatly. At present, there is no place to which a contagious case can be taken. The law states that having received recommendation from the Board of Health, a city council shall erect a contagious hospital. We have notified the city government several times of the need of such a hospital, but as yet nothing has been done, although the law makes it mandatory on them to find the building on recommendation of the board."

William F. Curtis, another member of the board, said:

"The order of the New York Board of Health is a good one, for we cannot take too many precautions against the spread of disease through our city. The Sun's suggestion as to local application of the system is a move in the right direction. I can see how disease could be communicated through books. It is only a question of time when the New York Board's action will be copied by every health board in the country. Might it not be said, too, that contagion lurks in the materials used by the little children at our kindergarten schools, all handling the same articles. Whether or not the disinfecting of books is the proper course to pursue, it is evident that something must be done to prevent the spread of disease."

THE C. C. CLUB

HOLDS A PRETTY AND WELL ATTENDED RIBBON PARTY.

The C. and C. ribbon party in Runels' hall last evening was a decided and beautiful success. It was the second in a pleasant series of dances and was attended by a large and merry gathering. The decorations were of a floral nature and were charming. The matrons were Mrs. Griggs, Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Woodman.

Promptly at 8.15 o'clock a very novel march was begun, led by Mr. Charles E. Dickson. There were 75 couples in it and each lady carried a yard and a half of ribbon, alternating red, white and blue, producing a most agreeable effect.

Mr. Charles E. Dickson was master of ceremonies and was assisted by the following aids, who also acted as ushers: Harry E. Hallowell, chairman; Harry Gardner, A. W. Smith, Austin H. Casey, Walter Kendall, T. A. Dickson and J. H. Donohue. Messrs. W. H. Currul and George W. Casey were the directors.

The following committees assisted in making the party such a complete success: Reception committee—Chairman, Herbert C. Whitney; aids, F. R. Grant, W. H. Cowdrey, Charles Williams, C. A. Donohue, H. O. Taft and William McIntyre. Arrangement committee—Chairman, E. A. Clifford; aids, E. C. Stillings, W. F. Whitcomb, J. Stanley, W. Hillard, R. Thorpe and J. A. Dooley.

Among the out-of-town guests were Miss Carrie Fletcher, Boston; Harry Fox, Melrose; Miss Ida Rheinhardt, Worcester; Miss Edith Golden, Miss Grace Stanley, Mr. J. Robert Smith, Mr. Robert Preistman and Mr. William McDade of Lawrence; Miss Ella Hutchinson, Dracut; Miss Anna Dobbins, Nashua, N. H., and Mr. Daniel Lynch of Wakefield.

MUSIC HALL.

Last evening, Flynn & Sheridan's New City Sports was a big show and just the kind to draw a packed house. The sports of the town were packed in there as close as sardines in a box to witness this burlesque show. Old Tom Ward, the veteran comedian and minstrel, got a hearty reception by his Lowell friends. Tom has not forgotten the art of entertaining people, and it seemed like old times to see him on the boards again. Miss Phyllis Ruffell the favorite vocalist, was well received and her selection of "Norah Shannon" was just the one to catch the audience. Miss Ruffell, like her late husband, has always found a warm place in the hearts of the Lowell people. The olio part of the program was all right and up to date. The singing, acting and general character of the play highly pleased the audience, keeping them good-natured all the evening. This show bids fair to have crowded houses at each of the remaining performances during the week.

POLICE COURT.

Only one drunk and he was released.

Alexander Patrick, charged with larceny was continued until January 7.

David Namis, whose father said he was a stubborn child, was given good advice and placed on probation.

Hood's Pills
Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveller's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25 cents.

BODY FOUND.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Calcutta, Dec. 31.—The mutilated body of General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan has been found and is being conveyed to Peshawur.

DEATHS.

HALPIN—Elizabeth Halpin, aged 44 years, died this morning at her home, 108 Warren street.

FURLONG—Peter L. Furlong, child of James and Annie Furlong, died this morning at 66 Holt street.

MATRIMONIAL.

NELSON—COMEY.

At the Unitarian parsonage, Westford, Wednesday night, Roscoe A. Nelson and Fannie E. Comey were married by Rev. L. Bucksborn. Frank Nelson was best man and Della Blodgett was bridesmaid. The happy couple will spend their honeymoon in Worcester and on their return will reside in Graniteville.

CITY HALL NEWS.

The members of next year's city government held a meeting last night and drew lots for seats.

The aldermen will be seated in the following order, beginning at the left of the Mayor's desk—Alderman Libby, Alderman Howard, Alderman Cosgrove, Alderman Derby, Alderman Holbrook, Alderman Peirce, Alderman Rivet, Alderman Dinon, Alderman Tuttle.

In the Council nearly all the democrats will have seats on the right of the president.

After the drawing of seats the democratic members went into conference but took not action.

Z. W. Sturtevant states that he is not a candidate for member of the Board of Health.

Cleve Cheney is out fighting for the office of superintendent of streets. It is said he is chasing for the opportunity to throw out republicans and put in democrats on the street department. Cleve always was very kind to democrats and when he comes up as a candidate the democrats in the City Council will surely remember his kindness—Nil.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Frank Holt, son of George Holt, of Market street, was knocked down and run over by a team yesterday and seriously injured. He narrowly escaped fatal injuries.

At a meeting of the directors of the Traders National bank of this city, held yesterday, the ninth consecutive annual dividend was declared of 2½ per cent., payable by check January 1, 1898, to stockholders of record December 31, 1897.

First class printing done at this office.

THE SIMPLE FACT
Is, cheap Suits are cheaper here, at our prices than in the "mark down" sales.

Men's Heavy Black Cheviot Suits, all wool, for $3.75.
Men's Plaid Cheviot Suits, all wool, for $3.95
tell the story.

In better Suits from $8.00 to $20.00, including those from Rogers, Peet & Co., we have everything that a reasonable man can wish for. Cheaper in the end than "cheap" suits.

PUTNAM & SON,
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

Miss Sarah Ames of Andover street entertained about seventy people in a socially delightful manner last evening at the home of General and and Mrs. Adelbert Ames, in honor of her guest, Miss Wyman of Minneapolis.

A number of young people called at the residence of Mrs. Birtwell on Whipple street last night and presented her two excellent willow rockers. Refreshments and games followed.

Interest will commence January 1st on deposits made on or before Monday, January 3d, in the
Savings Department
OF THE
Traders' National Bank
At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.
HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.
30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue.
Chas. J. Gilbert, Pres.
Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.

Cook, Taylor & Co.
CENTRAL STREET.

GARMENTS CHEAP TODAY

PRICES CUT CUT CUT CUT DOWN

Read About the Five Great Bargains We Offer.

$7.50 for an Elegant Tan Jacket.
Made of a very fine all wool kersey, lined with an all silk rhadame of fancy brocade, brown velvet collars, a Jacket that we sold for $14.

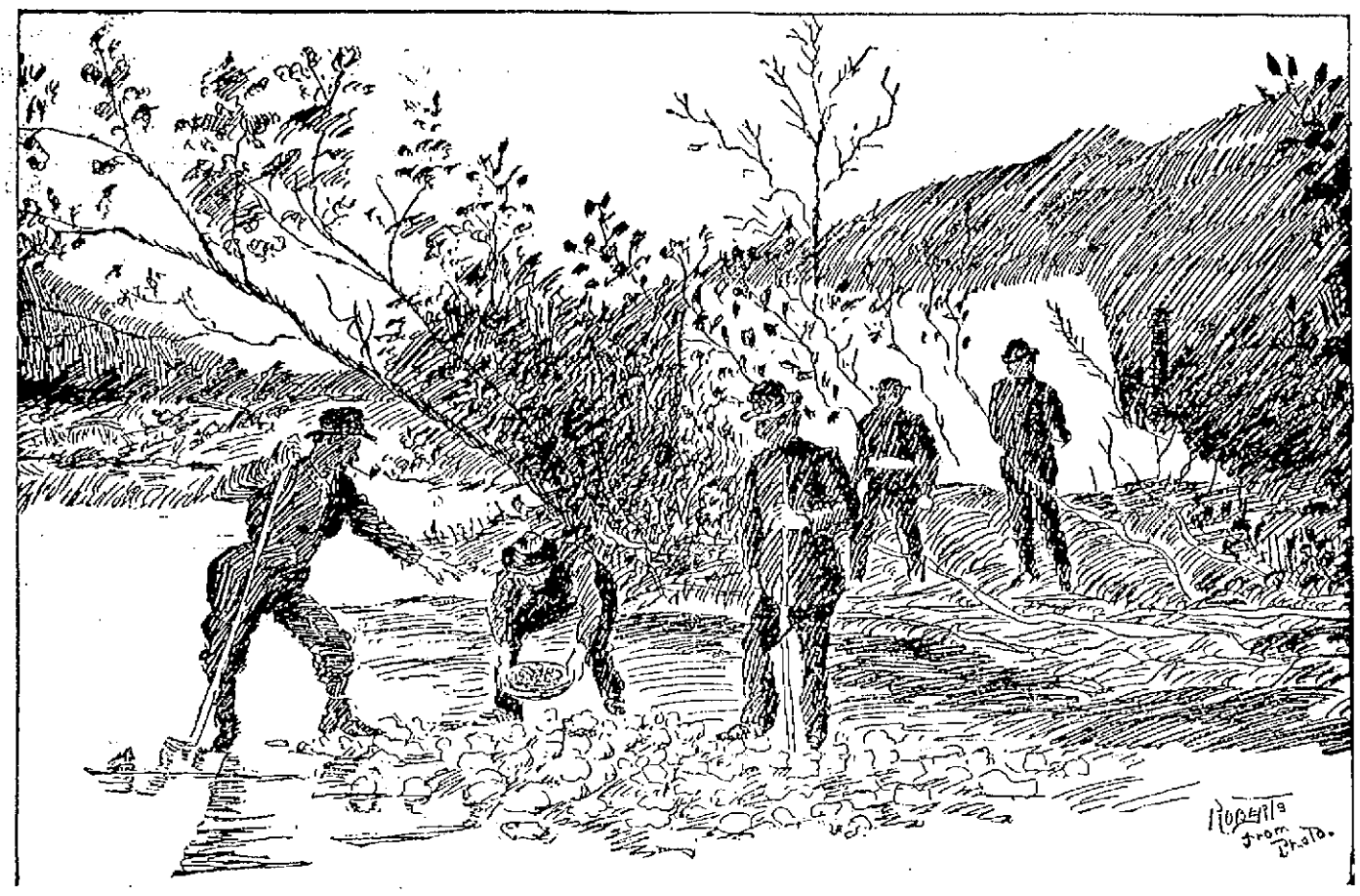
$8 for Handsome Blue and Green Boucle Jackets.
Warranted all wool and woven back goods, handsomely trimmed with braid, a Garment that we sold for $15.

$9 for a Black Boucle Jacket,
Positively all wool, lined with an extra heavy all silk Roman Stripe, trimmed with a fine cord and braid ornament. The price was $15.

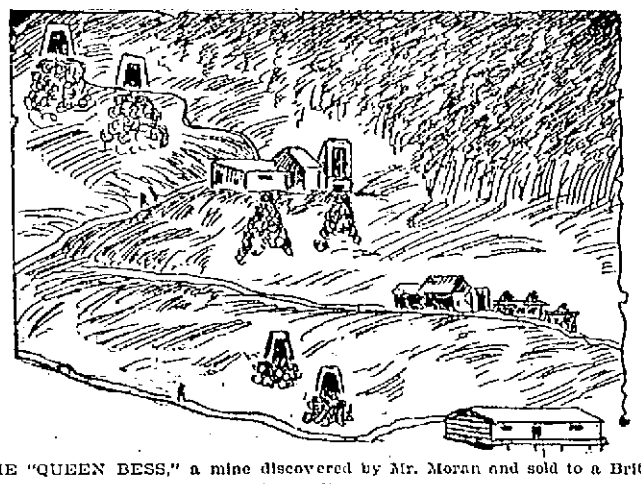
$11.50 for One of the Finest Jackets Made.
This season, in dark tan and green. The material is a heavy all wool Kersey, trimmed all around on the sleeves with bands of cloth, edged with silk braid, velvet collar, garnished with ribbon and lined with black satin Rhadame, such as sells for $1.50 a yard. The price was $20. The imported sample not a bit better, cost us $25.

$5 for Choice of a Lot of Different Styles.
Of which we are nearly closed out. These are colored and black-lined Kerseys, velvet-piped Covert Cloth goods, Boucle and Cheviot Jackets. The prices of this lot range from $8.50 to $10.

Besides the above we have many other equally good bargains amongst our large assortment of Jackets, Capes, Skirts, Collarettes, Waists, etc.



Moran and His Companions Placer Mining.



THE "QUEEN BESS," a mine discovered by Mr. Moran and sold to a British syndicate.

HE MADE MONEY AT MINING

(Continued from Page 1.)

he raised his pick and struck a small piece of rock. The broken pieces revealed fine samples of silver ore, with mixture of lead. This was the starting point in Mr. Moran's life as a miner. The companion who had so mysteriously disappeared a half an hour before turned up to cheer the rich strike that "Jim" had made.

The claim was called the Queen Bess group and the four friends immediately started to work it. The ground was rich with the metal and the ore was taken out in quantities. They worked the claim four or five years, when they sold it out to an English syndicate with a capital stock of $600,000. The English syndicate bought the mine on the recommendation of an English expert, who reported to them that he could see $400,000 worth of ore in sight.

While the Queen Bess was under their control, Mr. Moran and his friends had prospected for other claims and succeeded in locating the Lowell, Lawrence, Smugglers', and the Home Plate group, all of which are now under their control. They also retain one-half interest in a small gold mine.

Mr. Moran says that his groups are as rich as one could desire. In most mining districts, you will find only three or four mining groups that pay while at Three Forks there are thirty-five working mines, all of which pay well.

Mr. Morans says they clear $140 a ton on their ore. It costs them from $20 to $23 a ton for freight and treatment.

Mr. Moran believes that the Klondike is not the richest gold field. He says that if he intended to prospect for gold he would visit the southern coast of Alaska.

He believes that gold abounds in that section; that it would be easier to induce investment there than in the Klondike because it is easier of access, and the climatic conditions are more favorable. He and his companions were among the first settlers of New Denver, taking up their residence there when the only abode was a log hut. He acquired a part of the township by locating a claim, and afterwards sold it out to the Canadian Pacific road.

He intends to remain in Lowell about three months and then he will return to Three Forks, N. D.

CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

There will be meetings of both branches of the City Council tonight, to clear up business.

Chris. Holmes' prices for jackets and coats, silk and velvet waists, fur capes, plush capes, muffs, ect., are the lowest ever known. Give him a callat 124 and 126 Merrimack street and examine goods and prices.

Shrewd and sensible piano buyers always examine Steinert's elegant line of pianos, 34 Prescott street.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

First class printing done at this office.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

MEMBERS CHOSEN

To Serve on the Democratic City Committee.

GOOD CONTEST RAGED IN WARD FOUR.

The Caucuses Were Largely Attended.

The democratic caucuses for the election of members of the democratic city committee were held last night.

The caucuses were very well attended and were finely conducted. There were no contests to speak of, there being only 92 candidates throughout the city.

The majority of next year's committee will be new memebrs. The membership of the committee, as a result of last night's caucuses, is as follows:

Ward One—Hugh J. Murphy, Edward F. Cooney, John F. Maguire, Edward T. Burns, Patrick H. Rogers, John G. Gordon, John Carigg, Joseph F. Dawson, William Forbes.

Ward Two—Thomas H. Muldoon, James F. McCarthy, John Pendergast, Michael F. O'Brien, Henry F. Doherty, Cornelius A. Daly, Patrick A. Lyons, Owen Callahan, William Hunt, James Manning.

Ward Three—Thomas D. O'Connell, Philip McNulty, Jeremiah F. Murphy, Frank W. Reeves, Adelard Bernard, John J. Burns, Peter F. Brady, Bernard A. Connor, John J. Walsh.

Ward Four—Andrew Haley, Timothy F. Donohue, Joseph H. Gormley, John J. McQuade, Patrick F. Brady, Ralph A. Cullinan, John E. Conlon, John E. Maguire.

Ward Five—James McCarron, Dennis A. Donohoe, William F. Hunt, Martin J. Crowe, Dennis J. Murphy, John J. O'Connor, Edward Gahagan, John P. O'Hare, Charles Slattery.

Ward Six—Charles E. Clark, Thomas H. Morris, Edward Purcell, Richard Taff, John T. Donohue, William E. Cook, John H. Nolan, Henry F. Rogers, John D. Whitney.

Ward Seven—Philip Desmarais, Robert V. Saunders, Andrew E. Barrett, John Welch, Joseph E. Venne, James A. Lavery, Edward J. Carroll, Cornelius Donovan, Daniel Looney.

Ward Eight—Oliver A. Libby, Eugene A. Shea, John Ryan, John L. Boyle, John H. McMahon, Philip P. Conners, James H. Gray, Timothy V. Wholey, James F. Owens.

Ward Nine—Thomas E. O'Day, John F. Connolly, Malachi Burns, George F. Lynch, Daniel P. O'Neil, Frank J. Simonds, Anthony A. Conway, John C. King, John H. Riordan.

A crazy Chinese mistook Sturgis' restaurant in Haverhill for a "dope joint" Christmas night and insisted on going into the rear room to have a bunk and a pipe of "hop." The proprietor told him he had made a mistake and gently threw him on through the front door. The Celestial was crazed with opium evidently, and mistook the restaurant for the laundry where he had been hitting the pipe earlier in the evening. One of his countrymen who speaks English said the fellow came from Boston and was on the verge of collapse from the excessive use of the drug. A large crowd collected and watched the crazy antics of the Chinese with much glee.

Mr. Randolph Webster is seriously ill with heart trouble.

John Wanamaker wishes it understood that his best loved daughter is not to marry Mahomet Ali, a near relative and probable successor to the Khedive of Egypt. And yet John might well think twice before refusing his blessing upon such a union. To be appointed haberdasher to his royal highness of Egypt is no slouch of a place for any man to have dangled before his eyes.—Haverhill Gazette.

RENT RECEIPTS.

Call at the The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book at 25 cents each.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

WHAT Rev. Dr. Parkhurst SAYS:

I AM making faithful use of the genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract much to my satisfaction and bodily improvement. Yours sincerely,

C. H. Parkhurst.

Ask for the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

All Others are Worthless Imitations. Avoid substitutes.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO. (LIMITED), PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels, and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following Places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
A. L. PENDERGAST.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO. (LIMITED.)

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

Dirt of any kind on any thing quickly yields to the easy effort of the housewife who uses this great cleaner. Largest package—greatest economy. Ask the grocer for it.

THEY WONDER WHY

Jacob Doll is selling so many PIANOS. The reason why is plain. The quality is up, the price is down, the touch is wonderful, the tone is powerful, the scale is perfect, the cases are up to date and forty other reasons. Jacob Doll High Grade Pianos, 572 Merrimack street, Associate Building, opp. City Hall, Sam L. Orr, Manager.

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have it in the House

It will positively cure the many common ailments which will occur to the inmates of every family as long as life has woes. It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every soreness everywhere. It prevents and cures asthma, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, diphtheria, gout, backing, hoarseness, headache, hooping cough, influenza and neuralgia.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician.

For more than forty years I have used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in my family. I regard it one of the best and safest family medicines: used internal and external in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Dea. 2d Bapt. Ch., Bangor, Me.

CROUP. My children are subject to croup. All that is necessary is to give them a dose, bathe the chest and throat with your Liniment, tuck them in bed, and the croup disappears as if by magic. E. A. PERRENOT, Rockport, Tex.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases and Care of Sick Room," Mailed Free. Sold by all Druggists. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

A Present

whether useful or ornamental, is always a pleasing reminder of friendship.

BUT—

when comfort and use are combined in the gift it is all the more acceptable.

Our Shoes

will enable you to bestow a useful present for very little money.

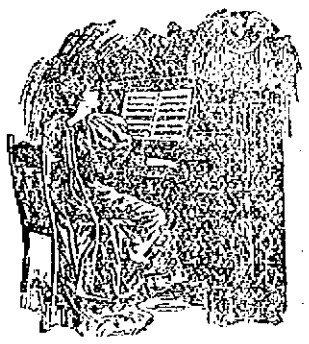
J. J. Lonergan

215 Dutton St.

STEINERT'S PIANOS

34 Prescott Street.

One of the most acceptable presents that could be given



YOUR WIFE

is a Piano selected from our elegant stock comprising in part Steinway, Hardman, Gabler, Brambach and Perzo Pianos. Low prices. Easy terms.

STEINERT'S PIANOS

34 Prescott Street.

Reliable Attendance

No More Use for Midwives.

Do not risk your life in confinement. Dr. A. Willinski, German Physician, having 14 years' experience, will give you the most careful attention, for which he will not charge you more than $5.00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.

Dr. A. Willinski, 9 Tyler St., Lowell, Mass.

Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

CHRIS. HOLMES'

SPECIALTY CLOAK AND FUR STORE,

124 and 126 MERRIMACK STREET.

Nobby, up-to-date Electric Seal Jackets, style of cut, worth $50; sale price $25.00.

JACKETS and COATS.

$5 Ladies' Coats now $1.98.
$6.50 Ladies' Coats now $2.98.
$12.50 Ladies' Coats now $4.98.
$15 Ladies' Coats now $6.98.
$20 Ladies' Tan Coats now $8.98.
$22.50 Ladies' Coats now $10.98.

All lined Black Boucle Cape, Thibet trimmed, sale price $1.98.

15 Children's Handsome Brown Plaid, prettily trimmed with braid, long garments, while they last $1.19 each.

Elegant whole Skin Curly Astrachan Capes, were $25; sale price $11.98.

SILK and VELVET WAISTS.

$5 Waists $2.98.
$7.50 Waists $3.98.
$10 Waists $4.98.

MISSES' JACKETS.

$6 Boucle Coats $2.98.
$10 Boucle Coats $4.98.
$12.50 All Lined Boucle Coats $7.50.

FUR CAPES.

$25 Electric Seal Capes now $12.50.
$30 Astrachan Capes now $16.50.
$50 Wool Seal Capes now $27.50.
$125 Mink Capes now $67.50.
$187.50 Mink Capes now $119.50.

FUR COLLARETTES.

$6.50 Krimmer and Electric Seal Combination Collarettes now $2.98.
$10.00 Astrachan Collarettes now $4.98.
$15 Electric Seal Collarettes now $7.50.
$18.50 Combination Collarettes now $8.98.
$20 Collarettes now $10.75.

MUFFS.

$1.25 Black French Coney 59c.
$5 Electric Seal $1.98.
$6.50 Muffs $2.98.
$10 Muffs $4.98.

PLUSH CAPES.

1 lot 36 inches long, Thibet trimmed, Satin lined Plush Capes, made to sell for $17.50; fire sale price $8.98.

A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

The prices that we are closing out our entire stock of H... Grade Cloaks and Furs are the lowest I have ever known in my past fifteen year's experience in the Cloak business in Lowell.—CHRIS. HOLMES.

These Crowds Mean Something!

Our Past Victories Insure our Future Success.

Our Prophesies Are Materializing.

The Greatest Sale of the Times

The rushing business of the past weeks speaks well for this store's resources and popularity with the people; therefore is our continued success a foregone conclusion—for every promise is fulfilled.

When this old reliable company announces that they are selling their whole well assorted stock of over

$75,000 Worth of Fine Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods

At about one-third their actual value. That's exactly what they mean, and the people believe us why? Because we never attempted to fool them. It's a fact well and widely known that our clothing is far superior in every respect to that which is shown by most stores about us. WE ARE AND ALWAYS HAVE BEEN A STRICTLY FINE CLOTHING HOUSE and that's why these SLAUGHTER PRICES mean so much to you. Tell your neighbors about the following stupendous offering for THURSDAY MORNING.

$5.90 $5.90 $5.90 $5.90 $5.90

$12 OVERCOATS FOR $5.90 THURSDAY

A PURCHASE

bound to delight and greatly please the bargain seekers and make our business boom as never before in our great Overcoat Department.

A leading Boston manufacturer's overstock sacrificed to us because of the unseasonable weather. This was the most tempting opportunity ever offered to us to own fine Winter Overcoats at prices bearing no relation to their intrinsic value. Although we had on our counters the largest stock of Overcoats shown in this city, we could not resist the opportunity to give our patrons this fine lot of Black Kersey Overcoats at price, less than manufacturing cost. There are just 347 coats in the lot. Every one new, stylish, of this season's make, in all sizes, 34 to 50; made in the best manner and guarantee them first class in every particular. You cannot duplicate these coats in or out of Lowell at less than $13. They'll be sold in a rush at the unheard of and ridiculous price of $5.90. If you want one of these plums you must be on hand early Thursday morning or you'll surely get left. No such a chance was ever offered to the buying public before.

$12 OVERCOATS FOR $5.90 THURSDAY

$5.90 $5.90 $5.90 $5.90 $5.90

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co. Nos. 72 to 86 MERRIMACK STREET.

BUNCO REED HAS FLOWN

Leaving Bail of About $28,000 for Commonwealth.

He Failed to Appear in Police Court Today—Sketch of His Career as a Princely Swindler—The Head of a Gang.

It's good-day, Mr. Reed.

The alleged bunco man has "flown the coop" and the coffers of Middlesex county are $7000 richer as a result.

Reed's case was on the trial list in police court today, but when the opening of court came, Mr. Reed was not present. He had defaulted.

The fact that he did not appear in Gardner according to the agreement in his bond is very apparent.

Now it is believed by the police that Reed will keep out of the way while his friends attempt to settle the case against him by the payment of money to his alleged victims. Such an attempt was made at Bridgewater but the victim couldn't see that half the loaf was better than none and refused to accept $2500, having been swindled out of $1500.

REED'S RECENT CASE.

It is this incident in particular, coupled with events that have gone before, that led the authorities to speak of John Reed or John Greenhalge, or whatever his name may be, as being a clever man. They also speak of an organized gang that is prepared to put up half a million of dollars, if necessary, to keep their members, or at least their leader, out of jail. In the cases of Reed, as has already been told, nearly $28,000 in cash has been deposited as security for his person.

Tuesday Reed was bailed out from the East Cambridge jail in $7000, and no sooner was the door of his cell opened than he was re-arrested by State Officer Bean and taken to Framingham, where he was required to deposit $2500. Reed's friends felt confident that he would be surely let go then, but another officer stepped forward with other papers and started for Brockton.

Wednesday morning he was bailed out in $4500. Two other parties wanted him. The police at Gardner and a constable stood ready to convey him to Connecticut to answer to a civil suit for $5000. Here Reed's friends played a masterly stroke, and Reed coolly followed his counsel, Colonel M. A. Giles, to Boston.

The jail officials in Cambridge say the case of Reed is the most curious they have ever run across. When he was being bailed out on Tuesday he was visited by two mysterious "friends," and his counsel, Colonel W. A. Giles of Worcester.

One of his friends was introduced as "Mr. Gould of New Orleans," a friend of a friend of Reed," but who "really" knew nothing of him himself. Strange to say, however, Mr. Gould was willing to put up $7000 for Reed, which immediately secured his release.

No names were attached to the documents effecting the release, the cash being forthcoming, and rendering it unnecessary to sign any formal bonds.

One of the men who put up the money for Reed in Cambridge, in talking the matter over with one of the officers said there was half a million dollars back of Reed to secure his freedom from the charges pending against him.

Reed was arrested November 10 by the police of Clinton after a hard chase. He and a companion, it was alleged, had been making a tour of that district for weeks before, making the acquaintance of gullible people, mainly of the farming class.

On November 10 Emory B. Page of that town notified Constable A. D. Parker that two strangers were in the woods near the house of Samuel Dickinson, a well-to-do farmer, 70 years old, who is regarded in his town as about as sharp a man at driving a bargain as there is in existence.

Constables Hanna and Parker started on a hunt in a carriage. They discovered two buggies, one in the woods, the other in a roadway. In the latter were seated Farmer Dickinson and one of the bunco men. The other sharper dressed in a linen coat and a slouch hat, was standing beside the buggy, his clothes giving him a decidedly verdant appearance.

The constables passed and returned, and noted that the two were playing cards. Parker told Farmer Dickinson that he wanted to see him about some cows. Dickinson said he would come right away. The constables drove into the farmer's yard. Soon the selected victim came to the house. He said he had been playing cards; that the men did not get anything out of him, and that he had returned for more money. He said he had already won $10, but when they searched his clothes for his gains they could not be found.

Dickson was sent back to rejoin the strangers, but when he got in sight of the place where they had tarried, the pals of a few minutes before had disappeared. He returned to the officers, and then began a thirty-mile chase across country from town to town.

Each bunco man had a horse and buggy, one closely following the other.

In the meantime the fleeing men went through Bolton to Lancaster, then turned and drove to Clinton. Chief Willoughby despatched Policemen Johnston and Lamson with the idea that the men were coming from Bolton. About the time the policemen reached Water street the much-wanted strangers drove up, but headed toward Bolton.

The one ahead lashed his horse and escaped.

Policeman Johnston grabbed the rear horse, but the occupant of the buggy refused to give up the reins. The confidence man was taken to the police station.

He gave his name as John Reed, residence nowhere; and disclaimed any knowledge of the occupant of the other buggy. On his person was found $737, several physicians' prescriptions, and a list of names, opposite which was the age of the owner and what he was worth. Taken from the buggy was a neat-looking leather case in which were two gilt-trimmed tin boxes.

In one of the boxes were two envelopes one marked "Deed" the other "Mortgage." There were also among the contents what at a casual glance looked like stock certificates, but were not; also the lower part of a calendar which bears a close resemblance to a sheet of coupons.

Reed's description given there was a man about 5 feet, 8 inches, 40 years old, well dressed in dark clothes, wears a dark derby hat, weighs about 170 pounds and has a smooth face. His companion is described as a trifle lighter, about the same height and had on a dark ulster over his linen duster. He had a heavy light moustache.

Reed was charged merely with attempt to swindle and assault upon the officers at first, and was held in $1200 on both counts. In default of bonds he was taken to the jail at Fitchburg, but there were so many reports of cases which he was accused of committing, came in and so large a number of warrants was presented that the bail was increased to $10,000.

It was alleged that Reed and his pal had duped a number of farmers in and about Worcester county, and had arranged for some extensive operations where wires had been laid.

It was believed that it was this organized gang that had secured $5000 from a farmer in Durham, N. H., $4500 from another in Brattleboro, Vt., $12,000 from a Vermont bank president, $4500 from Martin Wood of Bridgewater, $3500 from J. F. Leighton of Franklin Falls, N. H., $2500 from Charles Sweetser of Lowell, and this list is considered but a small proportion of the swindles in the New England states perpetrated by this gang. The position of "John Reed" is rather unique.

It is not unusual to catch men who lay around depots and wharves to dupe persons considered gullible, but his case far surpasses anything of the sort.

There is little doubt that Reed and his accomplice were the ones who attempted to swindle Martin Howland of Halifax September 10.

Two men called at Howland's home a day or two previous to that time and inquired for Mr. Howland. They were informed that he was absent from home.

The men put in an appearance again the next day. Howland was at the Town Hall. The men found him there.

The man, who was without doubt, Reed, informed Mr. Howland that he was in search of a place, which he wanted for an invalid relative.

Howland suspected their purpose and refused to have anything to do with them.

Elijah Clapp of Greenbush received a visit from them and was coaxed to take a buggy ride, but suspecting something wrong, he jumped out and started for home.

Louis Ludlow, one of the gang, is much wanted, as he is considered Reed's right hand man in all these operations.

FUNERALS

BRENNAN—The funeral of Rose Ann Brennan took place this morning from St. Peter's church, where a requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul by Rev. Fr. McKenna. The pall bearers were John Rutledge, Patrick Regan, John O'Brien, and Martin Hansbury. Interment was on the Catholic cemetery.

DREAM REVEALS GOLD.

Indiana Man Claims to Have Found a Mine in New Mexico.

Twenty-five years ago J. B. Pearce of Ligonier, Ind., started for New Mexico to prospect for gold. He finally tired of life in the diggings and returned to Ligonier. Previous to leaving the mining country he found pieces of rich gold which convinced him that somewhere near his claim was a mine of fabulous richness.

A few years after he returned he began having dreams, and these dreams always pictured a wonderful mine. At last the location was about given to him in the dreams. A year ago he could stand it no longer, and he left for Elizabethtown, N. M., to see what there was in the dreams. Intelligence recently received indicates that after a year's search the treasure which he saw so many times in his bed at Ligonier had in reality been discovered, and he was the discoverer.

It is claimed that way up in the mountains he has opened up a vein which will run at times as high as $10,000 a ton and that most of the vein will run $2,500. He seems to have a great fortune within his grasp. The information received indicates that he hunted many days for the scenes which were presented to him night after night. They were found at last, just as he had dreamed them, even to detail.

He began digging exactly where in his dreams he could see the great gold find laid open, and after digging for several days he came upon the gold. The mine is within a few miles of his old claim, but he does not remember of ever having seen this particular spot before.—Cleveland Plain Dealer

A BENSON'S PLASTER applied over the seat of pain cures it whether it be sharp and shooting, dull and aching, steady or intermittent; curing the ailment whether Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Grippe, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Sprains, or Joint Inflammations, etc.
The only Porous Plaster of Positive Medicinal Virtue.
Insist upon a Benson's. Refuse substitutes. Price 25 cents.
Seabury & Johnson, Mf'g Chemists, N. Y.

DEVOURED BY COUGARS.

Famished Animals Make Prey of Two Prospectors in British Columbia.

Out of the snowy north has come an appalling story of the fate of two prospectors who battled with a band of famished cougars and were killed and eaten.

The news of the affair was brought recently in a letter which from the postmark was evidently mailed at Thurlow Island on Dec. 15, and which itself bears the date of "Knight's Inlet, B. C., Dec. 1."

The writer of the letter tells that during the extremely cold weather and heavy snowstorms in the latter part of November a large number of cougars, desperate from long hunger, were forced from their fastnesses to the country along the coast. At the point where the animals appeared were two prospectors who were engaged in work on a mining claim. The cougars attacked the men, and after a fierce battle killed and devoured them. The grewsome tale is given here, with the language of the letter referred to:

KNIGHT'S INLET, Dec. 1.

An awful thing happened here on the 25th of November while two young men were prospecting up the inlet.

They were drifting on a ledge on the shore and there came a heavy snowstorm which drove all the wild animals down to the beach. The cougars and wolves are as plentiful as squirrels, but the two men went to work the morning after the storm. It seems that they had scarcely started their work when they were attacked by a band of cougars and both were devoured.

My partner and I came along about 12 o'clock and found nothing but a few bones and six big cougars on the spot. We easily picked up the little that remained of the men, for the cougars had eaten all but four pieces of the bones. The prospectors were J. Crag and D. E. Peters, and they had come from some place near Toronto. Each was about 30 years of age.

The cougars and wolves are destroying all the hogs and young stock. There is a French trapper here who says that he has been trapping 15 years and has not seen such a great number of furious animals before. Every little island is alive with deer. They are compelled to swim to get clear of the cougars and wolves.

R. C. BARTON,
N. G. GREEN,
Prospectors.

—San Francisco Examiner.

TEN YEARS' TRAMP.

George Harold's Trip Around the World Will Soon Be Completed.

George Harold of Newport, Ky., can certainly lay just claim to the title of "King of Tramps." On the 17th day of March, 1888, Harold left San Francisco on a ten years' tramp on a wager of $5,000. The conditions of the contract were that he was neither to beg nor buy the necessaries of life and was to accept nothing unless given gratis. He was also to raise $5,000 and make the journey afoot. Thus far he has accumulated $4,600. He has visited all points in the foreign countries named in the agreement.

"The King of Tramps," or the original "Boy Tramp," as he terms himself, visited Eaton and stopped at the Central House, where he entertained an immense crowd in the hotel lobby with many interesting narratives. During his years of wandering about this and foreign countries he has collected many articles of value as mementos. Among his vast collection he claims to possess a coat once worn by President McKinley, a vest of Grover Cleveland's and a pair of gloves once the property of Hon. W. J. Bryan. From other countries he has brought like articles of noted personages. He says he has hundreds of articles given him by noted criminals. A pipe which Jackson smoked he claims is in his possession. A nail that was driven through a negro's hand who was burned at the stake in the south and a necktie of Walling's are a few of his belongings.

"The King of Tramps" left recently for Richmond, Ind. From there he goes to Dayton, O. Harold is about 27 years old and of German descent. His destination is Richmond, and he says he is confident of winning the wager and reaching his destination on March 17, 1898, when he will have finished his ten years' tramp. He has a wife and child and mother and brother residing in Newport, Ky.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Senator Penrose's High Chair.

The chair of Senator Penrose in the senate is a curiosity. Mr. Penrose is so tall and slim that he cannot sit in an ordinary chair without bending his knees so that it produces absolute pain. He complained about his chair the other day, and the sergeant-at-arms determined to fix it so that the senator could sit in it with comfort. Recently it returned from the upholsterer's. The seat exhibited a broad expanse of red leather fully eight inches thick. Alongside the other chairs it looks like a neat block of bright red leather. Mr. Penrose says he doesn't care how it looks. It feels comfortable, and he can sit in it and rest his legs, and that is all he cares for. Any other man who occupies that chair is compelled to let his feet dangle without touching the floor. Senator Vest in it would look like a child in a high chair.—Washington Times.

First class printing at this office.

Do You Buy For Cash?

Tomorrow morning we inaugurate the most remarkable Slaughter Sale of Clothing, Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods ever seen in busy Lowell.

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE.

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION Of Yesterday.

A BIG QUESTION

Is the Marriage License Law Constitutional?

SUPREME COURT WILL HAVE TO DECIDE.

Fight Started by a Disappointed Lover.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 30.—William Orr and Lizzie Nelson, of this place, a youthful eloping couple, have returned from Oregon, having been refused marriage licenses at over twenty places in Idaho and Oregon, owing to the tender age of the girl. Orr has now employed counsel to attack in the Supreme court the law requiring the issuance of marriage licenses, claiming it was unconstitutionally passed. Orr is twenty and the girl is sixteen.

GAME ASSOCIATION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30.—A number of wealthy sportmen have formed a corporation known as the Shocco Game association and have bought twenty thousand acres of land in North Carolina to stock with all kinds of game. They have also bought a country seat at Montmorenci, at a cost of $33,000, for a club house.

M'LAUGHLIN WILL RETIRE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Dec. 30.—It is now asserted positively that when the democratic party comes into power next Saturday, the veteran Hugh McLaughlin will retire from the leadership. Bernard J. York is slated to succeed him.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Dec. 30.—Semi-official contradiction was issued today of the report that the French flag had been hoisted over the island of Hai-Nan.

A TERRIBLE BLOW

James McCoy Struck and Killed His Sister.

BECAUSE SHE STARTED TO GO TO SCHOOL.

When He Told Her Not to.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Ripley, W. Va., Dec. 30.—James McCoy of Mud Run killed his sister-in-law Miss Shamblin, by a blow from his fist this morning. He had forbidden her to go to school but she took her books and started. He followed and struck her a heavy blow on the neck, killing her instantly.

BANK CLOSED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Oskaloosa, Ia., Dec. 30.—The farmers and traders state bank closed its doors today. It will pay depositors in full. It has found business unprofitable.

POWERS REFUSE.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

Constantinople, Dec. 30.—Representatives of the Powers have refused to permit Turkish government to replace the 4500 troops whose time has expired, on the island of Crete.

JUMPED FIFTY DEGREES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Saratoga, N. Y., Dec. 30.—A jump of fifty degrees in one day is what the thermometer shows here. Yesterday, the mercury was ten degrees below; today it is forty degrees above.

SCHOONER WRECKED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Portland, Me., Dec. 30.—The Bath schooner Arcola, Captain Weeks, for Boston with a cargo of lumber, was wrecked on Green Island this morning. The crew, after clinging to the rigging for four hours, were taken off. The schooner has gone to pieces.

REED HAS SKIPPED.

HE WAS DEFAULTED IN COURT TODAY.

Bunco Reed has skipped. He failed to appear here today. Detective Murray was here this morning and also J. H. McMahon of Fitchburg as counsel for Reed. H. L. Parkhurst, Jr., of Worcester who represented Connecticut parties that wanted Reed arrested on a civil process for offences in the same line with those for which he was held, was also on hand. The hearing was continued to Saturday, and Reed was defaulted.

ALL ACQUITTED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Paris, Dec. 30.—All the deputies and others who have been tried on a charge of participating in the Panama Canal intrigues have been acquitted.

GRANDMOTHER AT 36.

FIVE GENERATIONS OF THE FAMILY STILL LIVING.

Five generations are represented in the recent birth of Mary Louise Herron in Manchester, N. H. One of the child's grandmothers, Mrs. Mary Brunette, who resides in Lowell, is only 35 years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Leon Brunette are in vigorous health and it makes them laugh heartily when they talk of themselves at their age being grandfather and grandmother.

The child's great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Peter Lettened, aged 96 years, is now a resident of Sorel, P. Q. She was the mother of fifteen children, eight girls and seven boys. Her husband died a few years ago. Many of her children died in infancy.

O'NEIL WILL HANG

Governor Wolcott Will Not Interfere.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT WILL STAND

And O'Neil Shall Hang on Jan. 7.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Dec. 30.—Governor Wolcott has decided that he will not interfere in the case of John O'Neil, Jr., convicted of the murder of Mrs. Hattie E. McCland, at Shelburne. He will be hanged in Greenfield, January 7.

REPORT OF MINT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Denver, Co., Dec. 30.—The books of the United States branch mint for 1897 are closed. The deposits are the largest ever received. The entire output of Colorado was $22,000,000, which places Colorado far ahead of California. The total output of the United States was nearly $70,000,000.

DURRANT'S PARENTS SUE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 30.—The father and mother of Theodore Durrant, have brought suit for slander against Ex-Juror Smythe and demand $50,000. The suit grows out of remarks made by Smythe about Durrant whom he accused of being a moral monster.

POLICE COURT

Minnie Northrup charged with stealing, was placed on probation.

It appeared from the evidence that the girl's name was Northrup instead of Whitney. The girl said that she never went under the name of Whitney and denied that she was married to a man with that name.

After the judge had decided to place the girl on probation Mrs. Dickey spoke to Judge Hadley and the girl was called into her record. Her sister spoke for her but Mrs. Dickey said that the girl claimed to be Mrs. Whitney. The girl's sister was asked who paid the room rent and she said she supposed her sister paid it. Mrs. Dickey said that a young man named Whitney paid it at times and that the rooms were hired by Mr. and Mrs. Whitney.

Officer Ingalls said he had seen a young man and the girl enter Mrs. Dickey's house at 12.30 one night. He followed them. The girl went on probation, however.

During the progress of the case Lawyer Donahue and Judge Hadley had a slight misunderstanding.

Ex-Mayor A. B. Bruce of Lawrence and Superintendent Morton of the same city were visitors in Lowell yesterday.

MORSE—Maria Morse or Brugan died yesterday at the City hospital. She has relatives in this city and the remains are at Undertaker Savage's awaiting identification.

BACHELOR MAIDS DANCE.

Half of Them Wore Dark Tailor Gowns, the Rest Evening Costumes.

The bachelor maids of Daytona, Fla., reached the acme of independence a few evenings ago when they gave a "dove dance" to their numerous girl friends. The unique feature of the affair was the absence of the sterner sex.

The girls were divided into two sets—one half, in dark tailor gowns, doing the honors and taking the lead, as it were, while the other half, in pretty evening costumes, unintained their feminine roles with unwonted enthusiasm. The members of the B. R. Y. C. were magnanimous in tendering the use of the clubhouse for the affair, and it was an ideal spot, for it was braving the enemy on his own ground. As the enemy, however, had decamped en masse, the girls held undisputed sway and enjoyed to the full extent the pleasures of "a night at the club."

The dainty orders of dance were of pale lavender, with white cords and pencils. The outside announced "The Bachelor Maids' Ball at the H. R. Y. C., Dec. 29, 1897." Inside were the 20 dances, beginning with a grand march, and it is safe to say not a single maid had an unengaged dance when the evening was over. Mrs. Davidson rendered the music with more than usual brilliancy. During the intermission refreshments were served, and altogether it was a most enjoyable affair from beginning to end.—Florida Times-Union and Citizen.

THE ELOTHERIUM.

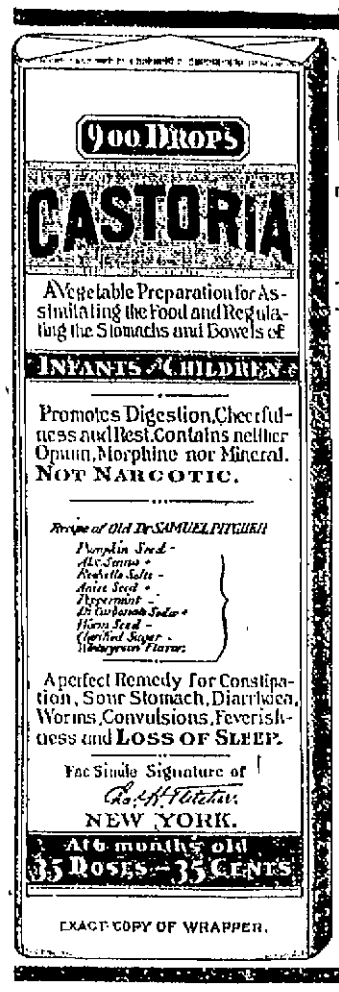
Head of the Rare Fossil Is at the Field Columbian Museum.

The head of the elotherium, the gigantic extinct mammal from the bad lands of South Dakota, recently arrived at the Field Columbian museum and has already undergone a soaking and scraping process to remove the limestone still clinging to it. The rest of the body will follow as soon as the bones can be dug out of the rock in which they are imbedded.

The head, which was taken out in three sections, is about as large as that of a rhinoceros. The brain box is notably small. The muzzle is extremely heavy and the jaws are armed with well preserved, savage looking teeth—the front ones sharp and fanglike, but the back ones grinders. The cavities for the eyes are large and placed well back.

Besides the head of the elotherium, Professor Farrington brought back with him a petrified egg of some extinct fowl whose genus he does not know. The egg is about the size of a hen's and shows plainly the shell, white and yolk. The professor thinks it is the only one of its kind ever found.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Bon Ami
THE MODERN CLEANER
WILL NOT WEAR OUT ANY SURFACE.
All Grocers.



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature
—OF—
Chas. H. Fletcher.
ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT!
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CREDIT TO ALL

Great Stock Reducing Sale.

Tomorrow we will inaugurate in every department our usual Grand Semi-Annual Clearance Sale. The brisk buying season is over and we propose to convert the balance of our stock into cash, utterly regardless of previous price or value. If you are not in need of Clothing now, supply your future needs. Prices are steadily advancing, and such wonderfully low figures are impossible next year.

LADIES' CAPES

That sold for $7.75 and $8.50, now $4.98.

LADIES' JACKETS.

In order to close out at once, 15 Garments now $7.98.

MEN'S SUITS.

Strictly All-Wool, were $15 and $16, sale price $8.75 and $9.75.

MEN'S OVERCOATS

In Black and Blue Beaver, sold for $17 and $18, now $10.75.

By taking inventory, we find a lot of 59 Coats and Vests, sizes 14, 15, 16 and 17, mismatched. They are all of the best grade Worsted and Cassimere, and worth from $3.50 to $6.75. We will close them out at $1.75. OUR EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM FOR ONE AND ALL. No extra charge for credit, and money back if you want it.

Caesar Misch
78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

Slaughter In Prices

Our entire line of Cloaks and Furs to be literally slaughtered. No attention paid to the cost. We must close out the goods. No time as good as the present. Come at once.

SPECIAL LOT.

200 Jackets, not a poor style in the lot, light or dark shades, early season's prices were from $9.00 to $12 each, we offer you now your choice at $4.50.

CAPES.

1 lot Beaver Capes, handsomely braided, regular price $4, special price, $1.75.
$7.50 Plush Capes at $3.50.
$10 Boucle Capes at $4.95.

JACKETS.

$4.00 Beaver Jackets at $1.95.
$8.75 Frieze Jackets at $2.75.
$7.50 Boucle Jackets at $3.95.
$8.50 Covert Cloth Jackets at $3.95.
$12.50 Boucle Jackets at $3.75.
$15 Beaver Jackets at $6.95.

FURS.

$3000 stock of Furs at less than cost. Collarettes from $1.99 to $10.50, worth from $5.00 to $35.00. Fur Capes from $5.75 to $19.50, worth from $9.75 to $42.50 each.

N. Y. Cloak & Suit Co.
12 JOHN STREET.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting
$5 to $10 a Set
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rodless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings.
DR. J. K. RICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32 Runnels Bl'k.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.
SUN BUILDING,
Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE SUN IS
A Member of the Associated Press

It seems that some of the southern correspondents who describe the textile industries for northern papers are receiving a salary from the Arkwright club. They are writing with the evident purpose of making it appear that the present depression in New England mills is due to southern competition—something which is wholly false.

We notice that some of the Lowell operatives give great weight to the opinion of certain labor leaders of Fall River. There are a few such leaders in Fall River who are traitors to the labor cause, wolves in sheep's clothing, and that is why the mills of Fall River generally take the lead in cutting wages. These men always advise submission, no matter what may be the injustice imposed by the employers.

THE CUT DOWN.

It is admitted on all sides that the cut-down of wages in the mills is not a cruel, wanton robbery, that it has been brought about by dull markets and smaller profits than cotton mills have usually made; but it is now equally certain that the claim that the cut-down is the result of Southern competition is untenable. Even the Courier acknowledges this. The manufacturers had shouted so much for the election of President McKinley, they committed their judgment, their faith, and even their business so confidently to the outcome of his policy that they are now ashamed to acknowledge their mistake. They are ashamed to admit to the men whom they cajoled into voting for McKinley, that their confidence was misplaced. They prefer, if possible, to find another cause for the dull times and so they hit upon Southern competition as the most desirable. But the public, as do the operatives, now realize the real reasons for the cut-down. Neither the election of McKinley nor the passage of the Dingley bill, nor all the empty promises made by republican orators has availed to improve business in the least.

Had not the wheat famine abroad raised the price of that product, the "pall" which hung over the farmers of the West would not yet be lifted; that it has been lifted we are assured by the Courier, which endeavors to put the most favorable construction upon the situation. In fact, our esteemed neighbor would credit the republican party with the calamity of European nations in saying that it has raised the price of wheat. In crediting the republican party with the famine abroad, it will be proper to charge up also the depression at home, the cut-down in the mills, and the enforced idleness.

If the cotton manufacturers were satisfied with reasonable profits and if they conducted their mills on the most economic principles, they could get along fairly, despite the dull market, without a cut-down in wages.

ELIJAH A. MORSE'E IDIOTCY.

If there ever was a narrow minded bigot foisted into public notice by prejudice and ignorance, that man is Hon. Elijah A. Morse. During the days when the A.P.A. disgraced the state and nation, Mr. Morse was a prominent figure. He was even mentioned for the presidency by the so-called defenders of the flag. That was a tribute to his narrowness that will never be forgotten. Of all the men in public life at that time Hon. Elijah A. Morse seemed to be the most acceptable to that proscriptive order. Is it any wonder that he is now among the foremost to advocate the repeal of all the labor laws that prevent industrial serfdom in Massachusetts. There are men and women, he says, in Massachusetts, who want to work more hours per day than the law permits. Very likely, where wages are so far reduced that by working the time limit a man cannot support his family or those dependent upon him, he is willing to work fifteen or twenty hours a day rather than have them starve. Where a mother has to work to sustain perhaps her husband and a number of little ones, she would continue unceasingly if permitted. That is characteristic of human nature, but Mr. Morse seems not to understand human nature. He seems to look upon the toilers as pieces of machinery, or as beasts of burden. Did ever Mr. Morse hear of sailors when reduced to starvation at sea eating the flesh of their comrades? They did so to save their lives. In a similar manner, operatives will work until they drop helpless at their machines if permitted, to earn the means of subsistence for those dependent upon them; but is it right for the state to permit such self-abuse? Is it right to allow men or women to adopt this gradual method of suicide? Only a brute in human form would tolerate such cruelty; none but heartless tyrants would suggest more rigorous labor laws than exist at present. Let the Arkwright club present its claims to the legislature. The labor men will go and meet them and if a single labor law now on the statute books of this state be repealed, then let the legislators responsible therefor bear the consequences. It is just as well for the plutocrats of the Arkwright club to remember that there is a limit to what the people will bear and that if goaded much farther they will soon assert their sovereignty in a most terrible way.

It behooves the Arkwright trust and the corruptors of legislatures and Congress itself to go slow in reviving oppressive laws, lest the people be driven to the last resort in defending their rights against general spoliation.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Springfield Republican—New York is not to merge into its greater self without a grand hurrah, after all. You have only to read the Sun to discover that the Journal is arranging a monster fete which surely ought to reconcile old Father Knickerbocker to his new people in law. Processions, illuminated and decorated floats, numbers of brass bands, chogal thousands, fireworks and cannon will combine to keep the city awake and agog until New Year's morning. The people will do the rest. The Journal may well be proud these times. To have its enterprise in this particular recognized by another metropolitan newspaper is indeed a triumph—almost unheard of. It might be certified to as a great newspaper by the Emperor of China and the Cacique of Peru, if there is such a person, but you would never suspect it from the columns of its neighbors.

Boston Herald—The Springfield Republican is working up a movement to secure the assistance of the state police in putting down hoodlumism in the rural districts. Undoubtedly the assistance ought to be rendered wherever it is needed. But what excuse have the rural communities got to offer for failing to attend to duties that properly belong to them? Are they prepared to confess judgment and put themselves strictly under state police surveillance?

Boston Post—The meeting in Faneuil hall for the consideration of the introduction of the Moody-Boynton railroad into Boston ought to be well attended. The scheme is one of which the public has heard a great deal and of which it will be interesting to hear more. It may mean a great deal to Boston.

The testimony brought forward in favor of this plan of rapid transit has such weight that it cannot be lightly disregarded. It justly demands consideration, for if the plan is all that it assumes to be, or all that competent judges declare it to be, it ought to be a great advantage to the city of Boston. The novelty of the thing may startle; but if it will do what is claimed for it, a revolution in passenger transportation is in sight.

Mr. Boynton is an earnest man. He has a marvellous scheme. Give him a chance.

Fall River Globe—The action of President McKinley in pardoning so many criminals guilty of embezzling public funds is being severely but justly condemned by the newspaper press, with the exception of his party organs. Having just added to this big list by pardoning a Missouri bank embezzler while serving a seven years' sentence for making away with $20,000 of trust funds, the Springfield Republican remarks: "We should not dare to say just how many criminals of this stamp President McKinley has pardoned, but the number is getting to be a large one. Does he regard such offenses as too trivial to merit the punishments inflicted by law? He is making public proclamation to this effect as clearly as he can."

Tacoma Ledger—Good advertising consists in making known that you have something to offer that people want and making it so thoroughly known that you will be able to dispose of all you have for sale. It does no good to advertise something you have not and create a demand you cannot supply. That sort of advertising is sure to end in embarrassment, if not with something worse.

Springfield Union—Francis L. Loomis, the American minister to Venezuela, says that Governor Pingree of Michigan has acquired some very valuable asphalt concessions, but he has had to pay back half as much again, because he talked too soon and told of their value, which made the Venezuelans appreciate their worth. If Governor Pingree had had some good friend write to him and say: "Dear Pingree, don't talk," he would have found his asphalt venture more profitable. Pingree, in advertising himself, had acquired the habit of expressing his views on a multitude of topics to the newspapers and so could not bridle his tongue when it came to a personal business matter. Perhaps he will know the value of silence hereafter.

New York Journal—The insistence of the Sun that the pension list should be published is commendable from every point of view. It is good journalism and it is patriotism. Nothing more curious in controversial literature has yet appeared than certain letters which have been sent to the Sun attacking its position. There have been people who seem to think that in its assault upon the abuses of the pension system the Sun was really manifesting antagonism to all that principle of broad nationality upon which our government is founded and to which every patriotic newspaper must give its adhesion. Others seem to think that to publish the names of the pensioners might here and there mortify men or women who were drawing pensions, but who, it seems, don of regard the pension roll as a roll of honor.

Neither criticism has foundation in comomn sense. The work undertaken by the Sun is one which will be of advantage not only to the taxpayers of the nation, but, if honestly prosecuted, will be of even greater advantage to the pensioner.

If the pension list is a roll of honor, the honorable men whose names appear thereon, should join in the effort to purge it of the unworthy.

Miss Alice Richardson is home for the holiday vacation from Smith college.

The second of the Mechanics' hall cotillions will be given tonight.

Miss Blanche G. Shaw is the guest of Miss Mabelle Willis at Ipswich, Mass., during the holidays.

KEEP your blood pure, your appetite good, your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has power to keep you WELL.

I LOVE TO REMEMBER

BY NICHOLAS DALY DEDICATED TO MISS MAUD GONNE.

Miss Maud Gonne, the Irish Joan of Arc, has accepted a dedication of the following song, entitled "I Love to Remember," written by Nicholas Daly:

The author is a young Irishman, whose previous record as a poet has commanded marked distinction.

Among his works is an allegorical poem, entitled "Upbraid Not Eve," recently published and dedicated by permission to the Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone. The poem is one that has gained for Mr. Daly widespread fame.

The British press in criticizing it, spoke highly of its originality and conception.

—John N. O'Hara, New York.

I LOVE TO REMEMBER.

I love to remember the bright days of yore,
So sweetly by pleasure beguiled;
The friends who frequented my old cottage door
And the same that I loved when a child;
And fancy I rove through the elder-wood grove
By the hawthorns blooming and gay;
While the lark sings aloud from a gold-fringed cloud,
In a beautiful land far away.

CHORUS.

In that dear little island away o'er the sea,
That I love to remember with pride,
The fairest of all the fair lands that be
The brightest that shine from the breast fo the sea,
The dearest of all in the world to me,
My own land, whatever betide.

The wine-woven trellis ,with sun-dappled shade
Embellished that homestead of old;
No fountains superb in the summer light played
All brilliant and fair to behold.
No statuary strove in the ivy's embrace
Its graces artistic to show,
No luxury stamped one peculiar trace
In that home of the long, long ago.

Around that old cottage are memories twined,
I would not for millions disclaim;
A heritage nobler it shows to the mind
Than palaces purchased by shame.
A blemishless lineage—honest and brave
To patronage royal unknown,
Who scorned the gifts of the villain or knave
By treachery led to the throne.

CYCLING NEWS.

New England comes in for a large share of attention in the weekly bulletin of Chairman Mott of the national racing board. He announces that one association has been restored to sanction privileges and two others added to his little list of those to whom sanctions will be declined.

Announcement is made of the transfer of Ellery M. Blake, the Keene amateur, to the professional ranks, at Blake's own request. Another fast man who has cut a great swath in the amateur ranks, goes with Blake. He is Droher, the prominent Deleware rider.

Chairman Mott recognizes the suspension made by a foreign association. In the list is the name of Laurieks, and it is believed that Rudolph Lauricks, who made a fight against the unpaced record in this section, is the person referred to. Parts of the bulletin follow:

Amateur records accepted—One-quarter mile against time, paced, made by E. A. Moress at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 5, 1897; time 21s.; one-third mile, 31 1-5s.; one-half mile, 60 2-5s.

Transferred—Frank J. Droher, Cleveland, O., clause C.; E. M. Blake, Keene, N. H. (own request).

Suspended—W. J. Stanbridge, New Bedford, Mass., from road and track racing and ruled off tracks in every capacity, for ungentlemanly conduct on the track, to Dec. 14, 1898. By the Ligue Velocipedique—Boige, Lara, Kiovits, Niosz, Swalley, Bludts, Depooter and Peeters, to March 1, 1898, for riding in prohibited races; Laurieks to the same date or pending payment of fine imposed upon him. O. A. Greagor, Manchester, N. H., pending return of prize and 60 days after.

MILL ECONOMICS.

WHAT A NEW BEDFORD PAPER SAYS OF LOWELL MILLS.

The New Bedford Mercury has the following on the mill question in Lowell:

It begins to look as though the curtailing of expenses on the part of the cotton mills hereabouts was not to end with the cutting of wages of the workers and the salaries of the officials. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Appleton company next week promises to attract attention on account of the effort that will be made to effect a radical change in the affairs of the concern with a view to decreasing its running expenses. Since the resignation of Mr. Richardson as agent a few weeks ago, the business at Lowell has been looked after entirely by the superintendent of the mills, and it is now proposed to dispense with the services of an agent altogether. The residence which has been occupied by him, and which is a fine piece of property, worth perhaps $20,000, will doubtless be disposed of and the money thus procured used to liquidate the debts of the company. But the most striking innovation proposed is the abandonment of the Boston office of the corporation, which is urged by some of the stockholders. This is not the first time that this matter has been broached at the meetings of the Appleton company but the condition of things heretofore has not been such as to convince the majority of the wisdom of such a course. Now, however, it is thought by some that the proposition will be carried through, though, of course, there is more or less uncertainty about it. The office costs the company nearly $10,000 per year, but this is less than the expenses incurred by some other Lowell concerns in running their Boston headquarters, and the contention of those who advocate its continuance is that the financial business of the company can be transacted more advantageously here, if not quite as economically as at the mills. Besides the changes noted, a proposition is to be made to increase the capital stock by some $300,000 and to change the par value of the shares from $1000 to $100 each.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets, Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

First class printing done at this office.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

It Should Supply and Control the Nation's Money.

NOT RELY ON PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The Function and Monopoly of Issuing Paper Currency Should Rest With the Government Alone—Cut Loose From National Banks.

There is a young man named Eckels who by some fortunate chance for himself and for the sins of the people of the United States became comptroller of the currency under Cleveland. That made him, ex officio, a great authority on finance, but although he is now out of a job he keeps on annoying the public with his amateur notions. Had he not attracted Mr. Cleveland's notice he would never have been permitted to bore the public in this fashion, and that is another of the many grievances the people have to lay up against the last administration of unfortunate memory. Why doesn't he keep still, like Carlisle?

The difficulty with the finances, according to Mr. Eckels, in addition to the possibility of a silver victory at the polls, is that the government issues paper money instead of letting the banks issue all that sort of currency the country needs. This has been heard before from others as well as Mr. Eckels, but none of those who put it forth takes the trouble to explain just how the banks would save the country from disaster in a crisis where the government would fail. Eckels says that if a difficulty so great as to be beyond the resources of the banks arose it would be equally beyond the resources of the government, and the country would be hopelessly involved in bankruptcy in spite of either or both of them.

If that were true, it would only be a stand off between government and bank paper, but it is not true. On four or five occasions during the past 18 years, since the government resumed specie payments, the banks have suspended payments, adopting clearing house receipts or some such device, or none at all, to satisfy both depositors and holders of their bills. This, too, while they were carrying considerably less than one-third of the paper circulation of the country. What would they have done in similar cases had they been carrying it all and required to pay in gold, as the reformers suggest? On the other hand, the government has never once suspended. It has met all demands for the redemption of its paper issues as made. It has never failed for an hour. If, instead of supplying two-thirds of the currency, the government supplied it all, there never would have been a currency panic. Only fools doubt that.

It is difficult to understand the quality of mind which can bring itself to a belief in the superstition that a bill issued by a private corporation, but for whose ultimate redemption the government is responsible, as it is for the redemption of bank bills, can be better or more secure than a bill issued directly by the government and redeemed by the government.

The faithful worshiper of the bank fetich simply looks wise when he is asked to explain this and owlishly remarks that it is something very dreadful for the government to be engaged in the banking business. That the business of issuing bills to be used as currency in not the banking business is a statement that he will not deny; it just makes him grieve. He will return to his silly objurgation of a government in the banking business at the first opportunity, as if the absurdity of it and his incapacity to justify it had never been called to his attention. There were people, and they may possibly be found here and there yet, who grieved because the government did not leave the carriage and delivery of the mails to private enterprise also.

The plain truth is that the government is now engaged in the banking business because of the existence of national banks of issue, for which it is responsible, and whose bills it must redeem in the last resort. If it were to separate itself entirely from these concerns and take to itself the whole function and monopoly of issuing the paper currency of the country, it would then indeed cease to have anything to do with the banking business and would confine itself to a legitimate function which every government on earth now performs in one fashion or another, the supply and control of the money which its people use. While it issues any paper bills through the medium of the banks, as it has done ever since our late war, it will be open to the charge of being engaged in the banking business.—Detroit News.

A Pretty Good Record.

The gold standard cannot be defended in the United States upon its merits and will not be defended upon its merits. I assert that bimetallism has been more unanimously indorsed by the American people than any other fundamental policy this nation has ever had. We had bimetallism for 81 years, beginning in 1792 and extending to 1873, and in all that time no political convention of any party ever denounced bimetallism in a national platform.—William J. Bryan.

Queer Ideas.

The president ignores the question of postal savings banks while at the same time he encourages bank wrecking by pardoning bank wreckers. Mr. McKinley must have some queer financial ideas. Where could he have picked them up?

A Bitter Dose.

The congress which succeeded the one which gagged on the Wilson law gnat is now engaged in swallowing the Dingley law camel and expressing its love for that particular diet.

REGISTRATION OF ATHLETES.

LATEST INFORMATION SENT OUT BY THE A. A. U.

The new registration laws of the A.A.U. are now in operation. They give to the members of the committee all the powers that were formerly vested in the board of governors and subcommittees. Each and every member of the committee in his own district is supreme. He has the right to sanction games, schedule games for A.A.U. clubs, suspend athletes, re-instate athletes, try all cases of infractions of the rules and to solicit and receive applications for registration. According to a recent decision of the committee, all athletes who apply for registration now will receive cards to March 1, 1899. The cards are now in possession of the chairman. The registration cards this year will entitle the athlete to admission to all championship meetings of the A.A.U., and all sectional association championships. For instance, the registration cards issued from now on will admit the holder to the gymnastic championships, boxing and wrestling championships, outdoor track and field championships, billiard championships, basket ball and hand ball championships, and other important events. It will be necessary, however, for the athlete to have the new 1898 card to obtain these privileges; therefore, it will be to the advantage of the registered athletes who are now on the books and desire to retain their numbers to apply for renewal at once. Applications for renewals should be sent to the member of the committee in the districts where the athletes reside. Track athletes, gymnasts, basket ball players, and all other athletes competing in amateur events will be required to register. The following is a list of the members of the committee, with addresses:

Metropolitan Association—Barstow S. Weeks, 100 Broadway, New York.

Atlantic Association—John W. Kelly Jr., Box 471, Woodbury, N. J.

New England Association—Wm. H. Plummer, Worcester City Guards, Worcester, Mass.

Central Association—R. E. Fishburn, 125 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Western Association—A. H. Jones, St. Louis Athletic Club, St. Louis, Mo.

Southern Association—B. P. Sullivan, 233 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.

Pacific Association—Wm. F. Humphrey, Room 178, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Northwest Association—Geo. T. Willett, First Regiment Athletic Association, Portland, Ore.

Athletic League of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, Dr. Luther Gulick, Springfield, Mass.

MRS. CLUNE

WHAT A SPRINGFIELD PAPER SAYS OF HER DEATH.

The Springfield Union has the following obituary of Mrs. Clune:

Mrs. Agnes Donaghue Clune, wife of Postmaster John H. Clune, died at her home, 104 Spring street, yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, after a brief illness. Mrs. Clune was born in Lowell in August, 1866, the daughter of Patrick and Margaret Donaghue. For ten years previous to her marriage, she had been a teacher in the public schools at Lowell, for two years being teacher of the Edson school.

Mr. and Mrs. Clune were married at Lowell, June 3, 1896. Mrs. Donaghue being Mr. Clune's second wife. During her residence in this city, Mrs. Clune has been active in church work and had done much in charitable work. She had been on various hospital committees and had assisted in the recent work for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd.

Besides her husband Mrs. Clune leaves a mother, two sisters, Theresa of Lowell and Josephine of New York, private secretary to the treasurer of the Atkinson, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad; and a brother, Richard, a druggist in Boston. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made, but the services will probably be held some time Saturday.

"PAINLESS AND DELIGHTFUL CATARRH REMEDY" is the good word which John MacInnes, Wallabuck Bridge, N. S., has to say of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, after having suffered from Catarrhal Deafness for years. In 10 minutes from the first application he had relief, and after using but one bottle his hearing was restored in all its natural acuteness. Not an excuse for despairing of a cure with such a remedy within reach of you.—16.

For sale by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack street, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Sixth streets.

FREE!

A beautiful 6-sheet art calendar given away free to purchasers of FAIRY SOAP. This calendar is 10x12 inches in size, is designed by some of America's best artists, lithographed in 12 colors, and can be secured only through your grocer during the holiday season. Ask him for particulars. If he does not sell FAIRY SOAP—pure, white, floating—send us his name and we will tell you where you can get a

FAIRY CALENDAR

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

Honest Value for Your Money

WE HAVE THE BARGAINS IN SHOES.

Our stores are filled with shoes which we are selling at lower prices than any other store in Lowell.

Ladies' Shoe Dressing, 5c. per bottle.
Ladies' House Slippers, 25c.
Ladies' Serge Congress, 49c.
Children's Strap Slippers, sizes 5 to 8, 43c; sizes 9 to 11, 49c.
Children's Russet, spring Heel, sizes 5 to 8, 35c.
Children's Kid, no heel, sizes 3 to 6, 25c.
A Good Wearing Ladies' Shoe, three different styles, 98c.
A Splendid Bargain in Children's Shoes for 65c. and 75c.
An Excellent Wearing Shoe for Boys for 85c.
The Men's Shoes we sell for $1.00 are worth $1.50.

It will pay you to look in our windows if you are coming down street today. We are constantly putting in small lots of shoes which we sell below cost.

WE GIVE TRADING COUPONS.

Boulger's White Shoe Stores

115 CENTRAL and 292 BRIDGE STS.

Grand Clearance Sale

Of Staple Dry and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Millinery and Yarns of all kinds and all colors at

J. DRAIN'S, 111 Gorham St.

Goods must be sold. We want the room, and as every customer that visits our store knows that we are overcrowded and must reduce our stock. So in order to do this we will mark everything at prices that will force people to buy.

THIS SALE WILL LAST JUST 15 DAYS

and the people that take advantage of this sale will long remember the bargains they will get at this time, and those who overlook it will miss the best thing in their life.

J. DRAIN'S, 111 GORHAM ST.

Open every evening so you can do your shopping evenings as well.

SKATES

The Famous

Long Reach Skate

25c. Per Pair and up.

MORE THAN

5000 Pairs in Stock.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

The Lowell

Gas Light Co.

Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL C. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall C. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. C. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

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THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Harrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. {Clerks} H. Garcelo

IF YOU WANT A CASE

Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER

TELEPHONE,

J. H. RILEY,

Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue
Telephone Number 474-4.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelry has been refitted and furnished and is up-to date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern

Cor. Central and Church St.

F. H. Harris, Prop. J. J. Regan, Mgr.

What More Useful Present

THAN A

Gold Watch, A Diamond Ring, A Watch Chain and Charm.

J. D. Grant

61 Merrimack St. has a choice selection at prices to fit the hand. It will pay you to see at the above.

☞ Open every evening until Christmas.

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TORCHES

For Thawing Out

Frozen Pipes

TO KEEP YOUR WATER AND STEAM PIPES PROTECTED FROM COLD USE

MINERAL WOOL HAIR FELT.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

ON THE WAGE QUESTION

New Bedford Treasurer Getting Ready to Follow Others.

In Reducing Wages by Ten Per Cent — Competition Will Force Them to Cut Down Wages as in Lowell and Other Cities—Other Notes.

New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 31.—There was a secret meeting of mill treasurers yesterday afternoon to consider the situation in the cotton industry, and after a protracted conference they adjourned until to day without taking action. It is the general belief that today's meeting will result in the decision to reduce wages 11 1-9 percent, the same as in Fall River.

It has been generally conceded ever since the stand taken by the Fall River manufacturers that New Bedford would be forced into line. Local men have been slow to action, and some of them have expressed their reluctance in making a cut at this time. There is no doubt, however, that they will be unable to compete with the Fall River mills on the same lines of goods, and the only alternative left for them will be a like reduction in wages. They do not feel the effect of southern competition, they declare, as it is felt in Fall River, but with the reduction there, it will be useless for them to put certain lines of goods into the same market, with the present scale of wages existing here.

Consequent upon this discussion is the speculation on the attitude of the help in event of a reduction. Some of the more prominent operatives say the help will resent a cut-down, while others declare that New Bedford will do exactly as those in Fall River have decided to do. In other years the course of the Fall River operatives has been the guide of policy of the mill help here. Everybody in labor circles usually takes the cue from Fall River, although there was occasion when New Bedford alone was decided on as the battle-ground. It is unlikely to be the case in the present crisis, however, and the prediction may be safely made that the New Bedford operatives will quietly acquiesce in the ultimatum of the manufacturers.

The meeting of the treasurers was attended only by representatives of the cloth mills. What the managers of the yarn mills intend to do is still an open question, although they will probably follow the lead of the others.

FALL RIVER OPERATIVES MORE BITTER.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 31.—Five of the labor organizations held meetings Thursday night and, with the exception of those of the weavers, they were largely attended. In all save the Mule Spinners' association the sentiment, while marked by a stronger strike feeling than the leaders had been led to expect, was in favor of accepting the reduction for the present. The spinners were red hot for strike, and had a vote been taken they would have voted to leave their mules by an overwhelming majority. The feeling was so strong that they postponed action to another meeting. The leaders found that it was dangerous to attempt to urge too strongly the acceptance of the conference committee's resolution, and after a heated discussion they decided upon a postponement of action to Saturday afternoon.

Secretary O'Donnell addressed the meeting, which was the largest in the history of the association, the hall being crowded to the limits of its capacity. Nearly every member of the organization was present, and the remarks of the secretary were listened to carefully. He urged the postponement of a strike until a more favorable time, and advised the members to be careful and to meet the question at issue fairly and not rashly. He tried to get the members to adopt the resolution, but soon found that it would be impossible in the face of such opposition. After he had finished speaking one of the members said that he thought the secretary must have been reading ghost stories, and this expressed the sentiment of the majority of those present.

Treasurer Gilden, who was also a member of the conference committee, advised the acceptance of the resolution, and ex-Secretary Robert Howard addressed the members. He reviewed the general situation and told the members that it was a bad time to strike. He spoke of the increase of the industry in the south, and said that the manufacturers had said frankly that the reduction was not a remedy, because it would decrease the purchasing power of the people.

A motion to postpone the vote until Saturday afternoon was almost unanimously carried, and the balloting will begin at 2 o'clock. The roll of mills will be called alphabetically, beginning with the American and continuing through the rest of the list. Voting will be confined to financial members only, and, according to the by-laws of the union, it will require a two-thirds vote to order a strike. A meeting of the association will be held at 7 o'clock Saturday evening to hear the result of the voting. As there are some mills in which notices have not yet been posted, the question as to whether or not the spinners in them are to be called out will be considered. These mills are the Durfee, Conanicut, Kerr, Globe and Sanford.

The size of the Weavers' union compelled the holding of meetings in various parts of the city, and the results were quickly obtained. They voted to accept the reduction for the present by a majority of 153 out of 599 votes cast.

Out of a total of 145 members of the Slashers' union over 100 were present, and the discussion was heated. The vote was finally taken and stood 61 to 42 for acceptance of the committee resolution. At the general meeting the members will vote to increase the dues and to adopt measures for the organization of the slashers in other cities to the end that they may be better able to offer resistance in the near future.

The meeting of the spoolers and warpers was largely attended, and the feeling among the girls was strongly in favor of strike. The leaders urged them to wait, and the vote taken resulted in the acceptance of the resolution, 88 to 61.

The meeting of the mill firemen was held at two different times, the night men voting in the afternoon to accept the resolution. Last night the day men considered the question, and after considerable discussion voted, 50 to 30, to strike, but later reconsidered the vote and decided to accept for the present.

The strike feeling in all of the unions has been much stronger than has been anticipated, and many of the meetings would have needed but a little more fiery debate to have turned the whole result. On the whole, the strike outlook is stronger than at any time since the first announcement of the reduction, although it may not include all classes of help.

TO CUT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, Dec. 31.—That Rhode Island cotton mills will cut wages is now assured. A very prominent cotton manufacturer so stated last night. He said that there was nothing left for the manufacturers to do, and that action would be taken in a few days. This move has been foreshadowed for some days. If Fall River was alone in the cutdown it is not likely that there would be a reduction in this state, but with the factories all over New England cutting wages, Rhode Island is necessarily forced to fall into line.

Nothing definite could be learned regarding the probable action of Rhode Island owners of Connecticut mills, but it is to be presumed that the policy of the Rhode Island mills will be adopted by the Connecticut mills.

ZENITH OF GLORY PASSED.

Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 31.—Charles E. Wiggin, formerly president of the Haverhill Savings bank, but now a resident of Augusta, Ga., is here. Mr. Wiggin has given much time and attention to the study of economic conditions in the south for the past few years, and especially to that branch of industry represented by the cotton manufacturing interests. "New England must make up her mind," said Mr. Wiggin, "that the zenith of her manufacturing glory has passed, and that, for the future, her manufacturing cities must rely upon creating new industries upon which to rely for the future for their support. This section of the country cannot, I repeat, compete with the south in manufacturing the cheaper grades of goods, and the sooner New England manufacturers realize that they cannot, and that all attempts at economizing and cutting down wages and lessening the number of their help, or even going back to longer hours of labor, is only postponing the inevitable the better for them and their help." Mr. Wiggin thinks the "poor white laborers of the south are largely to blame for the successful competition of southern mills."

WAGE SCALE ARRANGED.

Braddock, Pa., Dec. 31.—The new wage scale for the employes of the Edgar Thomson steel works and the blast furnaces has been made, and will go into effect Saturday. The officials claim that there will be an equitable adjustment of the wages of the tonnage men, but the wages of the day men will remain practically the same as they were during the past year.

It is said that owing to improved machinery at the steel department the cut in tonnage will rate from 5 to 20 percent. The workmen are expected to make as much money as they did at the beginning of the last wage scale, owing to the facilities for turning out more work.

KILLED BY A BLOW.

Millwood, W. Va., Dec. 31.—James McCoy of Mud Run, near Ripley, killed his sister-in-law, Miss Shamblin, by a blow of his fist. He had forbidden her to go to school, but she took her books and started. He followed and struck her a heavy blow on the neck, killing her instantly. He has not been arrested.

WILL PROBABLY DIE.

New York, Dec. 31.—While Thomas Burke was at work in a brewery two large pails of boiling tar fell over him. His skin was literally peeled off, and he will probably die. Burke's wife gave birth to a baby Wednesday, and she was overcome when she heard of her husband's accident.

At Work Again.

A few applications of Salvation Oil will readily cure sprains and bruises, and heal cuts, burns and scalds. It is undoubtedly the best pain-cure on the market, and should be, ready for use, in every home in the land. Mr. Frank Stubenhaver 1337 Elm St., Dubuque, Iowa, states: "I used Salvation Oil on a sprained elbow, which threatened to prevent me from working, and after several thorough rubbings, I awoke the very next morning much relieved and able to go to work. Had I not used Salvation Oil I certainly would have lost a week's work, which would have amounted to many times the cost of a bottle of Oil. Everybody should keep Salvation Oil in the house." It is sold everywhere for only 25 cents.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Judge Edmund E. Bennett, dean of the Boston university law school, is dangerously ill with angina pectoris, and is not expected to live.

Near Hulberton, a hamlet near Rochester, N. Y., 300 Italians, who struck for a raise of 2 1-2 cents per day, engaged in a fight with a deputy sheriff and settled workmen.

For eight hours Thursday Melrose, Mass., was short of water and the supply was entirely cut off from the elevated sections, on account of an accident at the pumping station at Spot pond.

Leading Kentucky distillers have inaugurated a movement for a pool of the big stocks of past years. It is claimed that 500,000 barrels of whisky will be put into the pool. A common distributer will be employed.

A committee of the striking employes in the Honeybrook, Pa., district held a conference with Superintendent Jones, the result of which was an amicable settlement of the strike begun Wednesday. All of the discharged men are to be reinstated.

Rev. James C. Forsythe, 72 years of age, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Montgomery, N. Y., was found dead Wednesday night under a wagon. He had been calling on a parishoner, and it is believed that in returning he was stricken with apoplexy.

REDUCTION IN AWARDS.

Boston, Dec. 31.—Judge Maynard of the superior court reduced two large verdicts recovered recently in the superior court. In the case of George Lemery vs. the Boston and Maine railroad, the verdict is reduced from $15,000 to $10,318. In the case of John M. Burton vs. the Burton Stock Car company, the verdict is reduced from $20,962 to $10,924.

The first case was an action by a freight brakeman to recover damages for the loss of an arm. In the second case Burton sought to recover royalties on account of the infringement of a patent on a stock car. The plaintiffs in each case have agreed to accept the reductions.

COLORED MAN LYNCHED.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 31.—A lynching is reported at Kingstree, Williamsburg county. Diputy Poston went to Georgetown to arrest Sam Turner, colored. Turner resisted, and Poston shot him through the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound, and was in turn shot dead. Turner lingered in an outhouse between life and death for four days, when he was conveyed to Kingstree on a mattress in a wagon, his wife and brother riding with him. When the wagon reached Kingstree, a crowd rushed to the wagon, put pistols against the man's head and shot him to death.

ELEVATOR WAS OVERLADEN.

New York, Dec. 30.—An elevator in which there were five men, fell from the fifth story to the basement at the Grand Central station last night, and four of the men were severely injured. George Kaulbeck, foreman in charge of the men, escaped without injury. The elevator was a temporary one, and it shot downward with terrific speed. All of the men except Kaulbeck were caught under the timbers. The engineer in charge of the elevator gave as the cause of the accident his inability to manipulate the brake rapidly enough under the heavy load.

A NOVEL BOYCOTT.

Boston, Dec. 31.—A complication has arisen over the intended patching up of the Warren line steamer Michigan so as to float her around to New York for complete repairs. Last night the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' union unanimously voted that no member of the union should do any work on the Michigan, now in the dry dock in East Boston. The reason given was that the work of repair could be done here as well as, if not better than, in New York, and that the Boston artisans should have more manhood than to go to patch a hull to enable it to be floated to another city for other men to have the cream of the job.

SANGUINE SPANIARDS.

Madrid, Dec. 31.—The announcement of the intended departure of the American correspondents from Cuba, together with the change of attitude of the United States, gives rise to the opinion that the Cuban question is about to be peacefully settled, and that, with the granting of autonomy, the war no longer has a cause for continuing. It is alleged that a majority of the insurgent chiefs have declared that they desired peace, but were opposed to the nomination of foreign officials having no interest in Cuba.

CAN'T GET A LICENSE.

Boise, Ida., Dec. 31.—William Orr and Miss Lizzie Nelson, a youthful eloping couple from Glenns Ferry, have returned to Boise from Oregon, having been refused a marriage license at over 20 places in Idaho and Oregon, owing to the tender years of the girl. Young Orr has now employed counsel to attack in the supreme court the law requiring the issuance of marriage licenses, claiming it was unconstitutionally passed. The girl is 16 years old and the boy 20.

PATRICK TO SURRENDER.

New York, Dec. 31.—Mayor Gleason of Long Island City came to a meeting of the mayors' commission in this city yesterday, and while speaking to a circle of aldermen and other officials he said that he had decided to surrender his office as mayor of Long Island City notwithstanding his belief that the new city charter failed to legislate him out of office.

shortness of breath—a sensation of dryness and heat in the throat. Neglect is dangerous.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like a charm on the throat and bronchial tubes. Use it before it's too late. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

TO RELIEVE KLONDIKE

Report on the Various Routes That May be Taken.

Canada's Assistance Offered — A Small Detachment of Troops Along the Line.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Secretary Alger has received two reports from Captain Robinson, the contract quartermaster at Seattle, touching the respective merits of the different trails leading from the Seaboard into the Klondike country. His conclusions, reached after conferences with Jack Dalton and other experts, is that the Dalton trail is not well adapted to the uses of the government expedition during the winter, but that the Skaguay route is probably the best. The captain had an interview with one man who claims to have 70,000 pounds of beef stored at Lake Bennett, which he is willing to sell at $1 per pound. The same man says he has 10,000 pounds of corn and 20 or 30 horses at the same place with which he proposes to organize a sled train into Dawson. Captain Robinson's opinion is that the difficulty of reaching Dawson has been very much exaggerated, and that an army officer could make his way in with an expedition.

Mr. Sifton, the representative of the Canadian government, says the practicable route to Dawson City is the White pass, commonly called the lake route, commencing at Skaguay on Lake canal. The Canadian government has 85 men in the territory and expects to have 60 more at Skaguay on or before Jan. 5. It has 20 tons of supplies at Skaguay for transportation over the pass, to which will be added 10 tons more within the next 10 days.

The Canadian authorities have a post at Lake Bennett, another at Tagish, where 20 men are stationed; another at White House rapids, and two posts intervening between the latter point and Fort Selkirk. It is the intention of the Canadian government to have a detachment of 250 men in the territory within the next 30 days. The detachment will be ready to leave Skaguay on the 15th proximo, but the minister has consented to hold the expedition that it may accompany the expedition of the war department, which will leave Skaguay on or before Feb. 1. The minister was over the pass in October last. He stated that his government would be glad to grant our expedition the use of its posts on the route, and grant all other facilities to the movement over Canadian territory.

The arrangement effected between Mr. Sifton and the war department contemplates that the relief expedition shall be executed jointly by the United States army and a force of mounted police of Canada, which constitutes the military arm of the dominion. The United States force will proceed with the relief stores to Skaguay, where they will be joined by the Canadian mounted police, about 40 in number, and the two forces will then proceed together to the points where the relief is to be distributed.

DEADWOOD IN THE NAVY.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has submitted to Secretary Long an exhaustive report upon the personnel of the navy. He was charged with a special board to consider and report upon means to break up the present stagnation in promotions, to settle the long standing differences between the line and engineer corps, and to devise a method for the betterment of the condition of the enlisted men aboard ship.

Mr. Roosevelt in part says: "I am able, without qualification, to report that the bill the members of the board have produced would, if enacted into law, be of literally incalculable good to the navy, and would make our naval service the pioneer in the proper solution of problems, some of which are old, but some of which are so new that they have not yet been solved by any naval nation.

"The board recommends that the line officers and engineers be amalgamated; that when the number of officers to be promoted is so far in excess of the vacancies as to cause stagnation in the service, the requisite number of vacancies shall be caused by weeding out the men who are least fit to meet the heavy requirements of modern naval duty; that the enlisted men aboard ship be given the same reward of pension and retirement enjoyed by their brethren who fight ashore, while the uppermost machinists are made warrant officers to rank with the gunners and carpenters."

"It is absolutely essential that the best naval officer of the future shall be proficient in engineering. The Farragut of the future must know what the great victor of New Orleans and Mobile bay had no chance to learn. This is an age of specialization, but there can be no specialization in command. In time it may very possibly prove desirable to differentiate among officers also so as to employ each principally along the lines for which he shows the most aptitude, but they must remain line officers, the major part of those duties are identical, and the engineer must differ from his fellows only as the navigator or the ordnance expert does."

BLOW AT ATTORNEYS.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Commissioner of Pensions Evans has been giving some attention to a proposition whereby the services of pension attorneys engaged in the prosecution of claims before the office may be dispensed with and their work done by officials under government supervision. Informally he has been discussing the matter with members of the house committee on invalid pensions, but is not yet prepared to outline the details of his plan.

The present system, he says, is wrong and should have been done away with long ago. Discontinuing the services of the attorneys would result in a great saving to both pensioners and the government, and liability to frauds in issuing pensions would be reduced to a minimum. Under government supervision the pension bureau would have direct control of the persons appointed to look after the cases whose business it would be to see that all honest demands were promptly and intelligently presented. The commissioner notes the fact that $13,500,000 has been paid during the past 13 years to pension attorneys by applicants for the prosecution of their claims.

VENEZUELA'S COFFEE.

Washington, Dec. 31.—It is said that one of the purposes of the present visit to Washington of the United States minister to Venezuela, Mr. Loomis, is to start negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between Venezuela and the United States. This is rather an unexpected step, as Venezuela was one of the few South American countries which did not make a reciprocity treaty under the former system. At that time, however, Venezuela suffered by having her coffee practically excluded from the United States, because Brazil and other coffee producing countries had the reduced duties under reciprocity treaties. This experience makes Venezuela one of the first of the southern republics to consider the question of a reciprocity treaty under the Dingley law.

DEPENDENT PENSIONERS.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The postoffice department has ruled that an ex-union soldier drawing a pension under the dependent pension law may be reinstated in a position he formerly occupied in the service. The case arose in connection with the application of a veteran employed in the Philadelphia postoffice. In order to obtain a pension under the dependent act, a claimant must swear that he is without means of support and is unable to do manual labor.

BRICK VESSEL LOST.

Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 31.—The two-masted brick carrying schooner Estella, Captain Littlefield, which left here Dec. 19 for Boston, has not been heard from since that night, and she is believed to have foundered. She left the lower harbor in company with the Chilion, also bound for Boston. When off Gloucester a violent squall was encountered, in which the schooners parted company, the Chilion working into Gloucester. The captain of the Chilion sailed from Gloucester to Boston next day, the weather having cleared. Enquiries were made in Boston and in Gloucester for the Estella, but she did not show up, and no trace of the vessel or crew has been found.

The Estella carried a captain and two men, and was owned by William M. and Mary E. Courser of Dover. She was built at Hancock, Me., in 1872, hailed from this port, and was 47.15 net tonnage, 66 feet long and 19 feet beam.

ALLEGED SMUGGLERS.

Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 31.—Clarence P. Ewins, an ex-deputy collector at North Troy, and Ezra T. Seaver, employed as a clerk in his store, were arrested by Deputy Marshal Kelley of Burlington on the charge of smuggling sugar from Canada into this country. Ewins keeps a small store, and it is alleged that he has illegally brought across the line 19 barrels of granulated and 245 pounds of brown sugar. It was stored in an outbuilding owned by G. H. Wilson, who informed Deputy Collector Butterfield, and the arrests followed. The sugar is said to have been brought over in small quantities, of two or three barrels at a time. They waived examination and were each held in $500 bail.

Since Oct. 16 the customs officers have seized 48 cattle, 50 sheep, eight horses, 5000 pounds of sugar and a lot of whisky, which had been smuggled from Canada by various parties.

THE FATAL INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL.

Taken unsuspectingly in nerve tonics, has sent many a person to a drunkard's grave. This can be avoided by the use of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which is made ready by the simple addition of hot water. Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Headache, and Indigestion are all cured by this wonderful remedy. Call on F. H. Butler, 265 Central and 391 Middlesex street, and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting fowls, and prevents all disease. It is absolutely pure, highly concentrated, in quantity exceedingly a penny a meal. Neither kind is fed.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

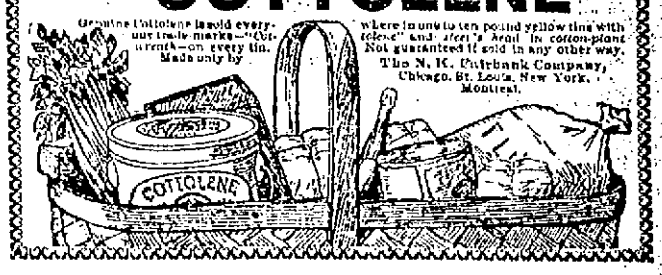
Therefore, no matter what kind of feed you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit in the fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It secures perfect assimilation of the food materials needed to produce lean flesh and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. 1 package (25 cts.), 1 large 2-lb. can $1.20, Six cans (equal to 6 cans by other makes) $5. THE TRUTH ABOUT POULTRY PAPER sent free. Address, SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER CO., Boston, Mass.

Fire, Smoke and Water. Big sale of ladies' and gents' clothing at Central Supply Co., 117 Merrimack street, over Moir Bros. Cash or c. o. d.

That Can marked Cottolene, contains the shortening that makes everything else in the market basket more fit for food. It is the sign of a healthy household, where lard has been thrown aside; wherein thrift and good living and freedom from dyspepsia result from the use

OF COTTOLENE



Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one, two and five pound pails only, with our trade marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

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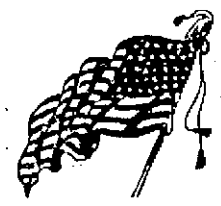
WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.



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Fine Cock Tail Cod and Haddock, 3c. a pound.
Choice Fresh Killed Chickens, 10c. a pound.
Roast Beef and Corned Beef, a specialty Saturday.
Come and see the fun.

BANNER MARKET

Nos. 68 to 74 Prescott Street.

TELEPHONE 29-3.

YOU LOSE MONEY BY BUYING

SEWING MACHINES

FROM CANVASSERS.

WHY NOT SAVE the commission, $10, by buying direct from our store? No canvassers. Our stock is the largest and most complete in Lowell. Comprising all makes and prices from $15.50 up. IT WILL PAY you to call.

RING'S, 225 Dutton Street.

It Is Like This

In building and repairing Carriages to carry out successfully the wishes and needs of a customer.

It requires one with experience, the wherewithal to do work with, individual supervision of all details, together with well trained and skilled help to accomplish what every one is entitled to—the very best for his money.

With the many years of experience for your guidance and the superior facilities at our command we solicit your orders for new work or repairing in all its branches.

The SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY WORTHEN STREET.

FOR CHRISTMAS, 1897

Choice Candy, Nuts, Grapes, Oranges, Bananas, Figs, Dates, etc., etc. Fancy Fat Turkeys at popular prices.

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120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson,

328 SUFFOLK STREET.

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice, For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $15, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

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Few doors from the corner of Central St.

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

IS THE PLACE.

Incandescent Gas Lamp

95c.

The same lamp I have been selling for $2.00. The best mantle on the market. Cut this out and bring it in and get a '98 mantle, due for it.

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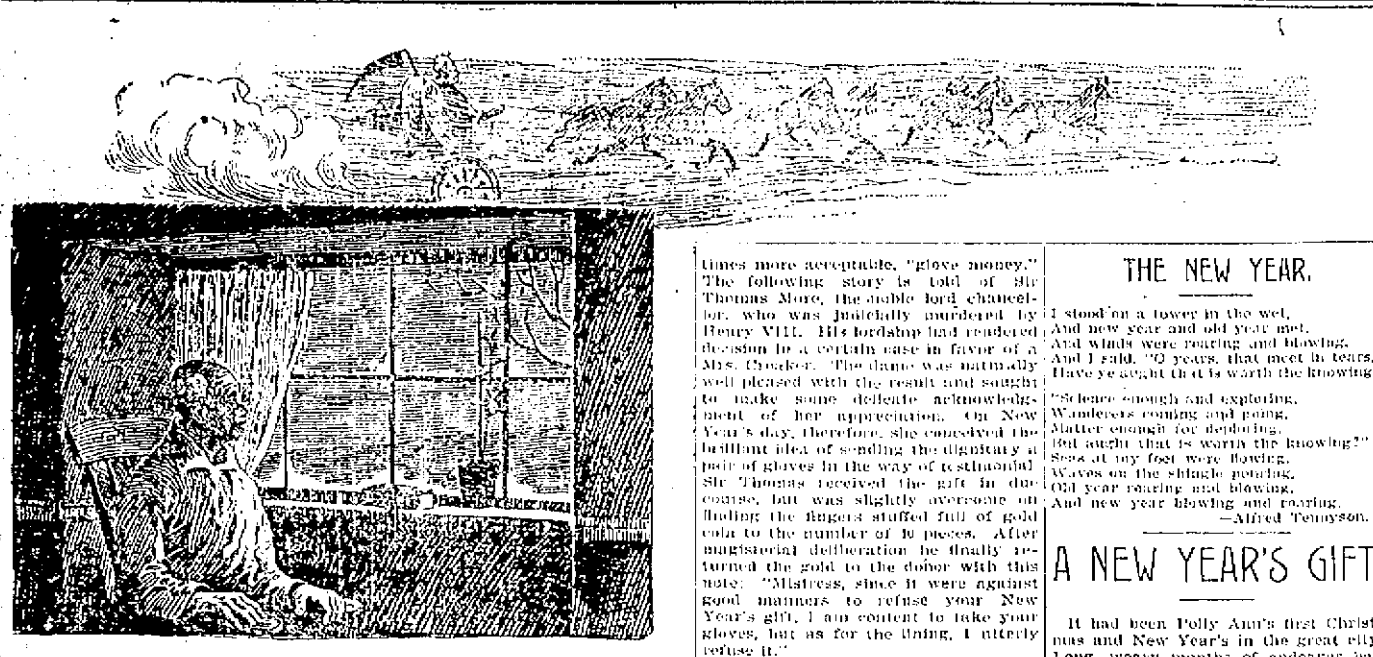


DE PO' OLE YEAH.

Oh, de po' ole yeah am a-slowin up his hosses,
An de wheels ob his kyart cain't hardly turn roun,
Fo' he's all loaded down wif de bu'dens an de losses,
Wif de clouds an de troubles, de vexations an de crosses,
An de clouds am in de sky, an de snow am on de groun!

Oh, I 'membahs berry well de fust of his comin,
An all de folks from-eberywhar was glad to see him, too,
An ebery niggah's heels on de flo' was a-drummin
An all de fiddles squeakin till de rafturs was a-hummin
Fo' to gib a likely "howdy" to a frien dey knowed was true!

Oh, he was mighty tickled at de Cain we was a-raisin,
An de snow was on de groun, an de moon was in de sky,
An ober all creation was a lubliness amazin,
An all de little stars was a-crowdin an a-gazin
Fo' to see de bran new yenh, wif his train ob days, pass by!

Oh, lawsy, how de pearties' folks will git into trouble,
An how deir berry peartness makes 'em stan up strong an brave!
When all deir luck am bustin like a ole worout soap bubble,
An loads am on deir backs enough to bend 'em double,
You nebber sees de pearties' folks jes' git right up an cave!

Well, de yeah, he kep' a-goin, an he still was bright an cheerful,
Ado he'd been deserted by more 'an half his train.
Dar was some dat thought Miss April wasje pow'ful sight too teahful,
An some days said dat Augus' wif her heat an dus', was feahful.
Dey pitched deir luggage in de kyart an went kitin down de lane.

But de po' ole yeah, he jes' kep' on a-drivin,
An he tried wif all his might to be dreful good an kin'.
By hook an by crook an de berry bes' contrivin
He kep' safe all de pa'cels dat was always a-arrivin,
Till der wan't a single day lef' to push de kyart behin'.

An now de po' ole year am a-slowin up his hosses,
De wheels ob his kyart cain't hardly turn roun.
He's gwine to leab behin 'im all de bu'dens an de losses
An let de folks atten to deir trials an der crosses,
Oh, de clouds am in de sky, but der's res' in de groun!

—William Zachary Gladwin.

NEW YEAR'S DAY OBSERVANCES.

Since the gradual abuse and consequent decline of the genial Knickerbocker custom of calling on the first day of the new year this ancient holiday is actually marked by no special observance of any kind whatsoever. Such is manifestly the case among us, and the same may be said with equal truth of all Christendom outside of France, including even conservative England. Therefore it is by no means easy now for those of Anglo-Saxon descent, wherever they may be, to appreciate fully how much New Year's day signified to the popular mind in old England, when, in fact, it was one of the most cherished and delightful festive occasions of the whole year.

During the middle ages—say, from the ninth to the sixteenth century—the first day of the new year marked the very zenith of the Yuletide festival, which, by the way, extended invariably from Christmas eve until Twelfth day, according to the decree of good King Alfred, who ordained "that for 12 days after the Saviour's nativity festival should be made."

The church calendar said something about the feast of the circumcision at this time, too, but any possible religious significance attached to the day was practically lost sight of in the wholesale abandonment of all classes to mirth and revelry. The genial and mightily alluring wassail bowl, which played no inconsiderable part, mind you, throughout the entire festive season, reached the supreme point of its beneficent reign of good fellowship on New Year's eve. In castle, hall and cottage then the jovial companies of assembled kinsfolk, tenantry, etc., were wont to pledge each other heartily in deep potations of the steaming, savory compound as the mammoth vessel was passed from lip to lip. This hospitable custom, be it understood, dates back to the remote period of the Saxons. Geoffrey of Monmouth has duly recorded the history of its origin. It seems that Hengist the Saxon gave a sumptuous banquet once in honor of the British King Vortigern. When the wine was brought in, the host commanded his daughter, the beautiful Rowena, to pledge their royal guest. The maiden blushingly assented, and, raising the flagon to her rosy lips, cried, "Wass-heil!" (A health to thee.) Whereupon Vortigern rose promptly to the occasion, and responding gallantly, "Drinc-heil!" saluted the fair lady with a kiss and placed her by his side. The sequel is prettily told in a fragment from an old poem:

At the soft scene such gentle thoughts abound
That health and kisses 'mongst the guests went round.
From this the social custom took its rise
We still retain and must forever prize.

The shade of the venerable poet must regret that last line now.

Wassail was also known by the name of "lamb's wool." Bands of maidens would go from door to door on New Year's eve, bearing the empty bowl and singing songs in supplicant of the wherewithal to make it full.

The "loving cup" of the London corporation banquets seems to have been plainly suggested by the wassail custom.

Before leaving this enticing subject some examination would be timely into the ingredients of such a celebrated "punch." Irving mentions a mixture of various racy wines and spices with roasted apples bobbing temptingly about on the surface. Primitively, no doubt, the principal element was honest home-brewed ale, of which the Eng-

quantities. Here is a receipt of comparatively modern date, however, less than two centuries old, which reads in a manner to make the mouth water. Let it speak for itself: "Simmer a small quantity of the following spices in a teacupful of water — viz. cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, mace, ginger, cardamon and coriander. When done, put the spice to 2, 4 or 6 bottles of port, sherry or madeira, with 1½ pounds of fine loaf sugar to 4 bottles and set all on the fire in a clean, bright saucepan. Meanwhile have yolks of 12 and whites of 6 eggs well beaten up in it. Then when the spiced and sugared wine is a little warm take out a teacupful and so on for 3 or 4 cups, after which, when it boils, add whole of the remainder, pouring in gradually and stirring it briskly all the time, so as to froth it. The moment a fine froth is obtained toss in 12 fine soft roasted apples and serve hot." 'Tis perhaps as well that we modern weaklings are not on intimate terms with wassail. Some of us and our friends might have occasion to regret it.

Another custom of well nigh immemorial antiquity in England, and one, too, that still remains the signal feature of the holiday season wherever Christianity prevails, was the exchange of presents. Until the early part of this century the practice was peculiar to New Year's day, as it is now in France and elsewhere, but soon after the accession of Queen Victoria the Christmas tree idea was borrowed from Germany and has ever since found favor.

Royalty must have welcomed the birth of the new year with feelings of ecstatic joy, especially if the privy purse showed no inclination to bulge with coin of the realm. We read that wealthy courtiers used to vie with each other in making handsome presents to their king from purely disinterested motives, any return being of rare occurrence.

Henry III was said to have reaped rich harvests annually, and the mighty Elizabeth did not disdain to accept gifts of fabulous value besides money. Lords and ladies, ecclesiastics and officers of state, not to mention the lowest mentals of the household, all contributed the best they could afford to their luxurious and exacting mistress. In 1561-2 the value of her gifts amounted to £1,202 11s. 3d. It is recorded on the yearly roll that in 1571-2 the Earl of Leicester gave an exquisite bracelet of gold, richly encrusted with diamonds, rubies and pearls, while the archbishops of Canterbury and York donated purses of gold of the value of £40 and £30, respectively. The master cook's offering consisted of confectionery, that of the cutler was a meat knife, with an appropriate conceit in the haft, and one Smyth, the dustman, for some occult reason, presented two bolts of cambric. Dr. Drake observes that the maiden queen occasionally saw fit to reciprocate, usually in the form of a gilt plate. The balance, however, was always in her favor.

This tipping of royalty continued until the time of Charles I. The story is told that stern old Bishop Latimer frequently expressed his strong disapproval of this extravagant custom. One year, however, he publicly declared his intention of making a worthy present to his august master, Henry VIII. The news soon spread, and when the day arrived king and court were fairly on tiptoe with excitement. At the proper moment the sturdy churchman stepped forth amid the hushed and expectant gay throng, and gravely bowing presented to the anxious monarch a small copy of the New Testament having a leaf turned down conspicuously at Hebrews xiii, 4.

Presents of gloves were popular

times more acceptable, "glove money." The following story is told of Sir Thomas More, the noble lord chancellor, who was judicially murdered by Henry VIII. His lordship had rendered decision in a certain case in favor of a Mrs. Croker. The dame was naturally well pleased with the result and sought to make some delicate acknowledgment of her appreciation. On New Year's day, therefore, she conceived the brilliant idea of sending the dignitary a pair of gloves in the way of testimonial. Sir Thomas received the gift in due course, but was slightly averse on finding the fingers stuffed full of gold coin to the number of 40 pieces. After magisterial deliberation he finally returned the gold to the donor with this note: "Mistress, since it were against good manners to refuse your New Year's gift, I am content to take your gloves, but as for the lining, I utterly refuse it."

The common people used to celebrate the first of the new year with many quaint pastimes of their own that had been in vogue, some of them for generations. For instance, crowds would assemble in the market places in the morning provided with stangs (long staffs) and baskets; any passersby who refused to join the merry throng were promptly hauled to the nearest public house without ceremony, the men being forced to straddle the stangs while the women were bundled into the baskets. On reaching the "pub" nothing less than a sixpence served to liberate the unfortunates.

Space is insufficient to expand on the revelries of Twelfth day, the third and terminating point of the Christmas festival, and perhaps the jolliest time of all. Sometimes it was styled Wassail eve, as being the final occasion for unrestrained devotions at the altar of that genial deity. The old chronicler Bourne refers to this holiday as the "greatest of the twelve, and of jovial observation and for the visiting of friends and of Christmas gambols." A section of the early church even celebrated the nativity at this time, for which reason Twelfth day is often spoken of as "old Christmas."

THE NEW YEAR.

I stood on a tower in the wet,
And new year and old year met,
And winds were roaring and blowing,
And I said, "O years, that meet in tears,
Have ye aught that is worth the knowing?

"Science enough and exploring,
Wanderers coming and going,
Matter enough for deploring,
But aught that is worth the knowing?"
Seas at my feet were howling,
Waves on the shingle pouring,
Old year roaring and blowing,
And new year blowing and roaring.

—Alfred Tennyson.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

It had been Polly Ann's first Christmas and New Year's in the great city. Long, weary months of endeavor had gone before. With what infinite patience had she answered advertisements, written letters, climbed stairs and tried to speak up boldly for her own benefit? Work was scarce, times were hard—she must wait until after the New Year, they said. Polly Ann felt that she could not wait. Sometimes when she went home to her little hall bedroom in the shabby boarding house she wondered if it would be very wicked for her to blow out the gas instead of turning it off? It was an easy way to pass out of this hard world, people said. Why not? It would be sleep and peace, and she was so tired—so tired of working and striving and

THE NEW YEAR'S IDOL.

The famous twelfth cake custom, of which we have all heard something, is well described in the following fragment of ancient verse:

Then also every householder
To his abilitie
Doth make a mighty cake that may
Suffice his companie,
Herein a penny doth he put
Before it comes to fire
This he divides according as
His household doth require,
And every piece distributeth
As round about they stand,
Which in their names unto the poor
Is given out of hand.
But whoso chaungeth on the peace
Wherein the money lies
Is counted King amongst them all
And is, with shouts and cries,
Exalted to the heavens.

The modern world is inclined to amuse itself after a different fashion. Europe has almost forgotten now what Twelfth day means, while throughout Christendom, with the possible exception of France, the ringing of the bells at midnight on the 31st of December alone serves to indicate that the old year is dead and an unknown twelvemonth lies before us once more.

A number of Americans think that New Year's night should be socially kept in a sensible, leisurely, comfortable way. Men (the word gentlemen has been so much misused as to deserve discarding) who have real friends—no one can have many—should visit them and spend an hour or more with them and talk without constraint of what they feel a genuine interest in. They would not have time for this ordinarily. New Year's would then become a day to be looked forward to and to be remembered. The idea is good, and there is not the least obstacle in the path of its execution. Why not follow it henceforth?

tage of a jaunt into the country after a charitable school story that the editor thought he might use if it were done well enough. It was cold and muddy out there, and Polly Ann could ill afford the railway fare, but she went without any luncheon that day, got wet feet and a good story and wrote upon it all that night. When Sunday came, the same story appeared in the same paper, but written differently and by a different person. When Monday morning Polly Ann went to inquire, the editor briefly told her that the story had been handed in by one of the staff, so of course it had to be used—it didn't cost the paper anything. And her manuscript—well, it had got lost in the shuffle somehow. After that Polly Ann, being of a gentle nature and silent, had no heart to ask for her railway expenses. Perhaps it was just as well that she did not. She simply went home and cried softly to herself and wondered a little more about the gas and if it would make such a dreadful odor all over the house.

One day Polly Ann was greatly elated. An editor told her that he would really like to get an article regarding well known women, with pictures showing them in babyhood and in maturity. "Very little writing and a lot of pictures," he added.

Polly Ann started out. At the end of 15 hours' work she had found one woman who was willing to let her have the desired pictures. Most of the women were not. They never heard of such an outlandish idea, they said. "Why, everybody would laugh at them, and old pictures did make one look such a fright!"

Polly Ann interviewed scores of women on this article. Most of them kept her waiting. All were more or less indignant. Very few would let the pictures go, and then, of course, she could write nothing, the pictures being the first requisite. Some had none but modern pictures, and these Polly Ann regretfully declined. Two were required—and two always. At the end of an arduous week Polly Ann had succeeded in getting together a fair story. Not as long as she had hoped, but longer—if she had only known it—than any other newspaper woman in town could have got—she, with her gentle ways and pleading eyes. But when Monday came only $1.75 was on her check.

"I don't understand," gasped Polly Ann.

"Oh, we pay for reading matter, not for pictures," said the editor cheerily, "and you wrote very little!"

Then Polly Ann went home and rented a typewriter with the $4, determined to try copying. Her first manuscript was a story by a struggling novelist.

achieving nothing. But she never did it. Perhaps that was because she delicately recollected what a trouble such a thing could be to the house. Girls have grotesque consciences. Taking her own life because it seemed an good to any one else never seemed wrong. Giving annoyance to people for whom she did not care and who cared nothing for her was beyond her thoughtful nature. Besides, there was her Copenhagen vase! It always gave Polly Ann a comforting, homy sort of a feeling when she looked at it. It was the one bit of luxury in the dingy hall bedroom, where rickety odds and ends of furniture had been set as good enough for so cheap a boarder.

"Only payin $5 a week an gettin the iden-ti-cal same table board as the rest uv 'em!" the boarding house keeper used to say with an air of being systematically robbed by Polly Ann.

Nobody minded the hall bedroom. It was hot in summer and cold in winter. The plumber seemed to have forgotten it, and the furnace heeded it not. It held the smell of cooking by day and the noises of the alley by night. It was at all times ill swept and ill dusted, and the slats of the old fashioned bed had a way of falling down at the foot, so that the wearied Polly Ann frequently found herself standing up to sleep.

But the Copenhagen vase was there, small and bright and comforting. One day Polly Ann wrote a little poem about it and took it to an editor, who told her that they could get all the poetry they wanted for nothing, but that he would give her "space rates." The poem "toted up" to exactly 62 cents. It had taken Polly Ann a day and a half to write and rewrite and polish. Nevertheless, the absurd creature felt very en-

Supersensitive of mind and weak of body, the constant nagging wore her into a fever. Her pride must be upheld at all risks. Tomorrow would be New Year's day. What should she give the maid? She racked her brain. Gloves? No, she had not a single new pair to offer. Money? There was none. Handkerchiefs? Not one unembroidered. Books? None but a few that bore her own name on the title page and were shabby, and Polly Ann was too innately a lady to offer a shabby gift, evidently an impudent serving maid. As she mused a faint streak of wintry sunshine pierced the bilious mist and struck across the only bright thing in the room—the Copenhagen vase.

Polly Ann reached out one trembling hand—anything is reachable in a hall bedroom—and drew the vase in. How smooth and shiny it was, how daintily shaped. How soft were its blue grays, and how the cloudy white of its pattern seemed to float on the wonderful polish of its surface. Polly Ann held it and hugged it hard under the bedclothes. Then she put it out on the spread and looked at it. It was a bit of the home life, the one bright thing in the dreary place. Then she put it back and held it under her pillow all the night, her cheek pressing its china curves.

Next morning the maid came late with a tray. The food was hastily put on and cold from long standing. But Polly Ann did not notice. Her mind was full of a great resolve, and she hastened lest she should fail in bravery to keep it.

"A happy New Year, Maggie," she said faintly. "And here—is—a—little gift."

It was done. Her beautiful Copenhagen vase had passed from her pale fingers into the blackened ones of the maid, who muttered a grumpy word of thanks. But Polly Ann never knew. She was too busy hiding the tears that the servant did not see. Presently she heard voices through the door that the maid had carelessly left ajar. The cook was speaking.

"So her eyelets gin you a present!"

"Huh!" said Maggie's voice. "An old gray vase. I hates gray. Not a new one, neither—an old thing she's had round her room for an age! Huh! Does she s'pose I want her secondhand trash? Not much!"—Eve Brodilque.

New Year's Day In Rome.

As Rome gave the name to the first month in the calendar year, so Rome also gave the custom of making presents on the first day of the year—strenne, as they are called in Italian. A very innocent little pastime it was in the beginning, but in these days of modern ideas it has expanded and is expanding until now the most valuable and elaborate gifts are used as an exchange of friendly sentiment.

There was a goddess whose name was Strena. She was the patron of youth, health and strength, and the temple wherein she resided was surrounded by gardens containing plants possessing hygienic and health giving properties. The verbena was considered, above all others, to possess the necessary attributes for restoring and preserving health, and therefore no Roman household was without this plant in its window, garden, on its verandas and wherever plants could be grown. So greatly was it valued that it was given as a prize at tournaments of strength to the victor, who usually presented it to his promised wife. Thus was inaugurated the custom of giving gifts at the New Year. The modest little "strenna" of verbena was the source of a custom that has developed such proportions that no limit is now put upon the fancy or purse of those who wish to express their affection in this way.

Some Superstitions.

An old Roman superstition connected with New Year's day was to read the future by listening to the songs of birds and watching their flight, to note the neighing of horses and bellowing of oxen, there being numerous signs and symbols connected with each to show whether one will live through the coming year, be married or remain single, become rich or poor. Some made a loaf of bread and read their future from it; if it came out of the oven white and well baked, then the year would be good, but if the bread was heavy and sodden, then there was to be sickness and misfortune. This custom is still kept up, more or less, only the loaf is now a cake, with the name written upon it, instead of bread. Another old custom that is still practiced is to give a supper on New Year's eve. But until the midnight hour sounds there is neither fire nor light, and absolute silence prevails. At the sound of the midnight stroke the house is suddenly illuminated and all the bells and musical instruments in the house are set going. Every one talks, sings and shouts "Evviva!" Then every one counts all the silver he possesses. No gold is shown, for that would bring bad luck. This belief that silver brings good luck is very old.

An Aftermath.

On the day itself—on the 1st of January—the majority of the male population of northern Germany suffer from headache in consequence of toasting too freely their friends and acquaintances during the previous night. Calls are made on the day among relatives and intimate friends only, except that in the ponderous bureaucratic system of Germany every government officer is expected to call on somebody above him in rank. How it is managed that all these state employees receive calls of their subordinates and in their turn make calls on their superiors is a mystery to outsiders.

Presents are not exchanged on New Year's day—that, as has been stated above, is exclusively confined to Christmas day.

Reflections.

Yes, yes, 'tis very true and clear,
By way of compliment and common chat,
It's very well to wish me a New Year,
But wish me a new hat!

Although not spent in luxury and ease,
In course a longer life I won't refuse,
But while you're wishing wish me, if you please,
A newer pair of shoes!

Oh, yes, 'tis very pleasant, though I'm poor,
To hear the steeple make that merry din!
Except I wish one bell was at the door
To ring new trousers in!

To be alive is very nice indeed,
Although another year at last departs,
Only with twelve new months I rather need
A dozen of new shirts!

Yes, yes, 'tis very true and clear,
By way of compliment and common chat,
It's very well to wish me a New Year,
But wish me a new hat!

—Tom Hood.

HAIL AND FAREWELL.

Old year, thy life is well nigh spent,
Thy feet are tottering and slow,
Thy heavy head with age is bent,
The time is here for thee to go.
Already in the frozen snow
A lonely grave is made for thee,
The winds are chanting dirges low
Upon the land and on the sea.

Old year, thou wert a friend to some—
To some thou wert of worth untold,
Thy days were blessings, every one,
More precious far than shining gold.
But unto others thou wert foe
Did prove thyself an enemy
Relentless as the chains of woe,
As ruthless as the maddened sea.

Some will rejoice to know thee dead;
Others will mourn thee as a friend;
Some will look back on thee with dread;
Others their praises to thee lend.
I neither offer praise nor blame,
Old year, for what you brought to me,
For unto me both joy and pain
Your active hands gave lavishly.

Thy solemn death hour draws a-nigh,
And hark! I hear thy funeral knell
Slow pealing through the darkened sky.
Farewell, old year—farewell, farewell!

NEW YEAR'S IN EUROPE.

New Year's day holds a prominent place in the popular calendar. For many centuries past it has been the custom of northern nations to watch the going out of the old year and the coming in of the new with demonstrations of merriment and conviviality.

It is a rare case that an English family fails to sit up on the last night of the old year with a few intimate friends, awaiting the stroke of the midnight hour, and then drink to happy new year with each other over a cheerful glass. The custom of systematic New Year's calls, as it still prevails to a great extent in this country, does not exist in England. The day is observed by a few visits among nearest relatives and intimate friends, but most particularly by festive family gatherings in the evenings to keep alive and cultivate mutual good will and kindly feelings.

The custom of making presents on New Year's day has become almost obsolete in England. That is now almost entirely confined to Christmas day. Since the arrival of the German Prince Albert, the late consort of Queen Victoria in England, Christmas day, or Christmas eve, was made the great festival of the winter season. The celebration of that day, the Christmas tree, the giving of presents and the observance of the day as a children's festival principally, in memory of the birth of the child Jesus, are exclusively of German and Scandinavian origin. Prince Albert was probably the first man in England, with the exception perhaps of some scattered German immigrants, who lighted a Christmas tree in England for the pleasure of his children. From the court the practice spread rapidly downward among all classes of society to the very humblest, and thus the observance of New Year's day as a holiday fell almost into oblivion, with the exception of the few simple remembrances mentioned above.

In business life the day is observed as a legal holiday—"bank holiday," as they call it—but even that is confined almost exclusively to large wholesale houses. The retail trade is carried on as briskly as on every other day of the year.

In a very different way the first day of the year is observed in France, particularly in Paris, where to this day the custom of giving presents is kept up with surprising vigor. Indeed the day is especially recognized from this circumstance by the name Jour d'Etrennes—day of presents—instead of being denominated by its proper name, Jour de l'An. These presents consist of a variety of objects, beautiful flowers, dainty sweetmeats in costly boxes and gloves in elegant cases playing the principal parts. Jewelry and other tokens of attention are by no means out of place. During the wild days of the second empire this fashion, like everything else, was carried to reckless excess. It was estimated by some sober minded statistician, with more inclination for figures than for sentiment, that the sum of 1,000,000 francs was not an exaggerated statement in those days of the amount spent in Paris for that day on flowers and candy alone. Calls, not only upon relatives and friends, but upon general acquaintances, and particularly upon superiors in office, chiefs of business houses, etc., are strictly de rigueur.

The New Year's receptions at the Louvre were, under Napoleon III, of historic importance.

The streets of the beautiful capital present a very lively and picturesque appearance. Innumerable carriages, from the humble one horse cab to the elegant landau, with liveried servants, dawn by fiery steeds, crowd every thoroughfare. They are filled with well dressed men and loaded with fragrant flowers. Large social gatherings, balls and receptions, public and private, bring the auspicious day to a festive conclusion.

There are many linnet headed ladies, Parisian hostesses, who pique themselves on having to set out on their tables on the day following New Year's day the largest possible display of such recognitions, for the more bouquets there are and the more numerous and more splendid are the bonbonnieres the greater hostess does she show herself, the more repandue, the more possessed of wealthy social relations. On this account there are many figurants in Paris' social comedy for whom New Year's day is a day of a prolonged chasse croisee. All day long will they gallop round in cabs distributing their trumpery gifts, making brief irruptions into this boudoir and that salon, gasping forth their good wishes, presenting their doles and then on again, Wandering Jews till nightfall.

The cabmen exult on this day, as for such chasse croisesing their co-operation is essentially necessary. It is the day when the Parisian Jehu takes his revenge on the detested bourgeois for a year of parsimony and exploitation. It is amusing to note their arrogance, to hear their disdainful refusals. It is the sight of the beggar on horseback, or rather on cab box, and flavors with a soupcon of pessimism the rich optimistic pottage of the day. And there is nothing makes this plat du jour more optimistic eating than this.

"Lamb's Wool."

In England the first day of the new year is celebrated by a particular drink. It is spiced ale, facetiously known as "lamb's wool," though how it acquired such a designation not even the philologists are able to guess.

The Dun.

This bugaboo of New Year's day
Seems quite bereft of reason.
Unsatisfied if you but pay
"Th' compliments of the season

POWERS NOW IN CONCERT

The Suspicion Forced by French Occupation of Hawaii.

This is to Offset the Act of Russia—Japan Reported as Preparing for the Outbreak.

London, Dec. 31.—The Daily Mail has received telegrams from Hong Kong and Tonquin denying the French occupation of the island of Hai-Nan; but it regards it as morally certain that Hai-Nan was occupied about a fortnight ago, when Port Arthur was occupied by the Russians, the coincidence forcing the suspicion that France and Russia were acting in concert.

A dispatch from Singapore says: "The news that the French had occupied the island of Hai-Nan was brougnt here from Saigon (capital of French Coshin China) on Tuesday by a French mail boat. Before the latter left Saigon on the 25th a French cruiser arrived there with either Admiral Bedolliere or letters from him to the French governor of Saigon. The boat delayed for an hour at Saigon in order to take the governor's dispatch relating to the hoisting of the flag on the island of Hai-Nan to the French governor. The cause of the delay was known only to a few officials on board the Ernest Simon, but inadvertently the secret was imparted to a Fench officer here (Singapore), who, not being bound to secrecy, let the matter out. It is believed that the French hold the telegraphic office at Hoi-Kow (Ho Kow) and prevent communication to Hong Kong. The cable between Kiu-Phong (Tonquin) and Saigen is broken and under repair, and therefore it was impossible for Admiral Bedolliere to telegraph the news of the seizure to Saigon.

"Admiral Bedolliere, with the warship Bayard and Descartes, left Hong Kong on Dec. 11. He called at Kai-Phong on Dec. 15 and attended the meeting of the defence committee at Hai-Phong about that date, when the seizure of the island of Hai-Nan was decided upon."

A dispatch to The Mail from Shanghai says: "A British fleet of eight ships and four torpedo boats has arrived at Chemulpo, the port of Seoul. It is reported that there are two Japanese cruisers in the Yang-Tae-Kanig river. Japan is working night and day preparing for war. It is believed that the British and Japanese fleets are in close touch.

"The Marquis Ito is forming a cabinet. It is believed that he will aim to maintain a peaceful attitude."

COMMANDER MISSING.

Calcutta, Dec. 31.—Colonel Sawyer, commanding the British forces at Fort Ali-Muzjid, telegraphs: "On learning that Sir Henry Havelock-Allen had left his escort yesterday and had not been seen since, a search was organized. He rode a restless horse and might have been thrown near the camp. The search, however, resulted in finding the horse stripped and shot, with Sir Henry missing. It is feared that he is dead, or is a prisoner in the hands of the Zakka-Khels. The search is being continued."

Allen is the commander of the Royal Irish regiment and left England recently to investigate charges of cowardice and insubordination during the campaign that has been brought against the regiment. He was born in Bengal in 1830. His father was the celebrated General Havelock, the hero of Cawnpore and Lucknow, during the Indian mutiny.

OUR INTERNAL HISTORY.

London, Dec. 31.—The Times, in its review of the year, after saying that it is disagreeable to be obliged to record the failure of the long efforts of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Cleveland to bring about an arbitration treaty, observes: "America's internal history may be summed up in three things: the passage of the Dingley tariff bill, the triumph of Tammany hall and the steady growth of a desire for a strong navy. The latter agitation finds its excuse in Cuba and Hawaii; but the more vehement advocates of the new policy make no secret that it is against England and not Spain or Japan that the main effort is to be directed."

TWO YEARS FOR MURDER.

Brussels, Dec. 31.—The Independance Belge reports that a Belgium agent at Boma, Congo Free state, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for the murder of his black mistress in the Aruwimi district. He tied his victim to a tree, smeared her with honey and sugar, and left her to the attacks of bees. She died after three days' horrible torture.

CORBETT'S DEFI

He Issues His Challenge to Fitz.

POINTED LETTER TO WORLD'S CHAMPION.

Fitz. Will Allow His Manager to Reply.

Cincinnati, Dec. 31.—James J. Corbett yesterday gave to The Times-Star for publication his challenge to fight Robert J. Fitzsimmons, as follows:

"Robert J. Fitzsimmons, champion of the world—Your published declaration, Mr. Fitzsimmons, that you intend reentering the ring pleases me more than I can at present express to you, for I know that the public esteem is to be the only candidate for the honors you thus place within reach. I am sorry, however, to note that in wording this declaration you give me the impression that since we last met you have become unwisely forgetful. For instance, you say that before I can claim a return match with you I must prove myself to be worthy of it. You certainly intended this as a joke, for no one in the world knows my ability better than yourself. You can not so soon have forgotten your remark to me at Carson, just after the battle. 'Jim,' you said in your simple, earnest way, 'I'll never fight again. You've given me a bloody good licking.' You, the winner, uttered these words with face and body so battered as to leave no doubt of your sincerity, while I, the loser, listened with never a bruise or scratch from head to foot, which could contradict you.

"Is this consistent with you now requesting me to prove myself to be a worthy opponent? You will find the confidence of the public in my ability to entertain you still unshaken. You will find that the public will insist upon your recognizing my claim that you must meet me again. But surely you have been misrepresented. I refuse to credit you with the lame memory, broken judgment, poor taste and entire untruthfulness which the printed remarks alleged to have been made by you would imply. I prefer to think that those who have entered the ring with me were men, honest, brave and incapable of the vulgar, lying and cowardly language in which the newspaper version of your remarks was couched. However well I know that the great journals try to be and unusually are accurate to the letter in reporting utterances made by important men upon important subjects, I prefer to believe that in this case a grave error has been made somehow, somewhere and for a purpose not worthy of one who wishes to be considered above contempt.

"What the public expects from me is to maintain the manly dignity of the ring, and not be a brawler nor a shifty evader of the honest principles which govern honest men when adjusting their respective merits. This is all I have to say.

"But this is what I propose to do: The day we sign articles I will give you $1000 in recognition of your courtesy. The moment you enter the ring, ready to offer me battle, I will give you a second $1000 in token of my pleasure. Upon the completion of the 10th round, if you are still undefeated, I will give you a third $1000 as a souvenir of my surprise. Upon defeating you, no matter in what round, I will give you $2000 more as a reminder that I am not an ungenerous foe. On the other hand, should you again defeat me, I promise, if still able to move, to place my hat upon my head and then, removing it in your honor, to proclaim you, in frank and unmistakable terms, to be my superior, and state that I then and there quit forever all possible claim to the championship of the world.

"Let further remarks on this subject be made by 1000 clean, honestly earned American dollars, given me by the public that believes in me. I have this day forwarded these to Will J. Davis of Chicago, in testimony that I mean every word I have herein spoken.

"(Signed) James J. Corbett,
"Champion of America."

Cincinnati, Dec. 30, 1897.

BICYCLE TRACK TO BE BUILT.

New York, Dec. 31.—Greater New York will have a bicycle track next season that will be one of the finest constructed and fastest in the world. The new track will be at Ambrose park, which includes five city blocks in Brooklyn, and is to be a board affair of three laps to the mile, while all the good features of the best tracks in the world will be interspersed in the building of the new oval.

Training quarters for racing men will be constructed, and the plans call for them to be the finest of any track in the country. The grounds can also be used for baseball, football and in fact for any kind of athletic sport. The grandstand, which encircles more than three-fourth of the track, will protect it from heavy wind and tend to make it one of the fastest tracks in the country, if not in the world.

THE AUTOCRAT NAMES.

New York, Dec. 31.—Tom O'Rourke has wired from Fort Wayne as follows: "Julian and Fitzsimmons have named Joe Walcott, at the middleweight limit, to meet McCoy, and Peter Maher to meet Corbett. If McCoy and Corbett win from Walcott and Maher, Fitzsimmons will meet both of them afterward. These are the only conditions Fitzsimmons will make with McCoy and Corbett."

SCORES OF POLO GAMES.

In New Bedford—New Bedfords, 3; Pawtuckets, 1.

In Gardiner—Gardiners, 7; Lewistons, 2.

In Salem—Salems, 12; Fall Rivers, 8.

In Portland—Portlands, 4; Baths, 1.

REPORT ABOUT WEYLER.

Madrid, Dec. 31.—There was an unconfirmed rumor afloat last night that General Weyler had been arrested for the remonstrance he issued against President McKinley's strictures on his administration in Cuba.

KILLED IN HIS OFFICE.

Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 31.—James Kirkley, treasurer of Benton county, was found dead in his office at Fowler early Thursday morning. He was shot through the temple and a pistol was lying by his side. His own revolver was found in his desk. The drawers of the desk and the safe were opened and the contents scattered about the office. Mr. Kirkley was serving his second term as treasurer.

LABOR MATTERS

SIMPLE GOVERNMENT

THOUGHTS ON THINGS AS THEY ARE AND ON SUGGESTIONS MADE.

The Brotherhood Pyramid With Its Base of Poverty — Anarchists of Different Kinds—The Evolution of Human Greed. No Such Thing as Success For Any of Us.

[Special Correspondence.]

All the blunders of governmental action have sprung up from the insane assumption that most men would go to pieces if not helped by human laws, by the efforts of other men. They have never satisfactorily explained to us why some men should happen to be always so much superior to the rest, particularly when we all know that the children of bottom men in one generation are often the top men in the next and vice versa. The children of the top men today shall be apt to be at the bottom 40 years hence. Much less have our friends explained to us why should we forever be evolving a social bottom and a social top out of that brotherhood that the same friends have been preaching for so many centuries all over the earth. They have given us the brotherhood of the pyramid, with an immense bottom of poverty and degradation, of savagism, crude or refined, with despotism on top, refined or crude, and small groups of fine gentlemen between, fine after their own estimation, but self condemned in the presence of divine ethics.

No wonder that we have a school of thought called the anarchists, by which we mean the peaceful evolutionary ones, and not the disorderly, crazy fellows, stating their conviction about the possibility of a perfect social status without any government at all. Who is responsible for that school of thought? The organized anarchy, the anarchistic order that we call government, with its laws of greed and monopolistic adjustments, with its incentives to do evil sanctioned by wrong legislation, evolving that bottom and top in the social fabric by which we repudiate all principles of brotherhood, while some of us are outdoing the old Pharisees in long prayers that get stuck somewhere on their way to God, and charities as a vile mask with which to cover up all injustice. Thus we poison most effectually the fountains of life in all human strata through the whole social organism.

Of course our evolutionary anarchists go too far in their philosophy of no government, which would mean no national consensus. They would simply split that into 1,000,000 or 10,000,000 groups of men, each one with its own individual consensus, because not even two men or husband and wife can live together in peace without some consensus, some agreements, some adjustments, some laws through which to properly deal with each other. They shall have no trouble if the laws or agreements in question are simply the embodiment of divine thoughts in the order of ethics or nature, and they shall have nothing but disasters and tragedies if their laws or agreements are but the organized fancies of their own minds, just what human laws have always been—viz., the evolution of human greed, the greed of the men on top at each period in our historical development.

In spite of their somewhat distorted conceptions regarding the possibilities of social life our evolutionary anarchists perform a very useful function—that of spreading or diffusing among the masses the idea that governmental functions need to be greatly simplified if the normal man is ever to make his appearance on the face of the earth.

There is the grand central point, the focus of thought, toward which the efforts of all reformers should tend—"the simplification of government." Do you know what that means? Down with all artificial barriers between man and the natural resources that God has created for the full development of the whole race. Down with the infamous conception that a few have to attend to the surroundings of the rest because the latter are unable to take care of themselves. Why, don't you know that we are gods in the language of God the eternal, the power behind all phenomena over and above all forces and forms in boundless space, the "I am" today, yesterday and forever in that double infinitude of the past and the future, with no end and no beginning? Leave men alone to the noble instincts that the All Father, the All Merciful, has implanted in them all as the children of his own spirit. Don't force men to develop along lines of selfishness by getting the best of somebody else through a materialistic evolution produced by human laws which trample upon all divine commands and defy the whole order of God's universe. Down, above all, with the miserable infatuation that some of us are better than the rest because we have succeeded where others failed.

Success! Not one of us succeeds as long as civilization rests on the principles of the gambling house. Not one of us can claim any degree of superiority as long as the social compact is virtually a denial of the wisdom of God and the natural nobility of men, God's own choicest creation. By implication we convert man into a monster and God into a despot.

JOSE GROS.

Morristown, N. J.

Favors Labor Unions.

Rev. E. T. Root of Providence said in a recent sermon: "While the workingmen are far above those of a century ago, their pay and the comforts derived from their labors are not in proportion to the great increase of wealth in our country." He urged the formation of unions among the working masses and said, "The individual workingman is helpless and it is proper that unions should be formed, so that men can be able to bargain for their employment." In further speaking of the laboring masses he said, "They are not a mob of discontent, but are fast becoming a well disciplined army."

LABOR CAPITALISTS.

BENEFITS FOR POOR MEN THROUGH INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION.

The Results on the Continent Compared with What Has Been Accomplished by Distributive Co-operation in Great Britain—The "People's Bank."

Productive co-operation, in industrial as distinct from agricultural co-operation has been working out in practical experience in two main forms, and sometimes in a third which may be roughly described as a blend of the other two —one is "labor copartnership"—a form in which all the capital for a given industry is formed by a body of workmen who manage and carry on the industry themselves, and the other is "profit sharing"—a form in which "captains of industry" or capitalist firms allow their workpeople a portion of the profits, enable them to become shareholders and give them representation in the management, while retaining for capital its own wage and the predominant voice in contest.

The apostles of the co-operative movement in Great Britain, from Robert Owen to Maurice, Kingsley, Hughes and their associates, attached chief importance to productive co-operation. They gave a secondary place to the more elementary form, distributive co-operation, to extending which the shopkeeping genius of the Englishman has hitherto almost exclusively devoted itself. To the founders and inspirers of the movement a form of association which would elevate the social as well as the economic condition of the worker, making him as nearly as possible his own employer, was the true goal.

The English apostles of co-operation brought this idea from the continent and brought it into an atmosphere apparently not yet ready to receive it. Various attempts which they made to establish productive factories on the plan of the French associations—ouvrieres—failed one after the other. But the recent experience of productive co-operation in England is more hopeful, while, of course, the success on the continent of forms of co-operation unknown in England is an unanswerable proof that all the possibilities of this great social force have not been exhausted by the committee of the Manchester Wholesale society.

Let me give you some idea of the magnitude of the continental co-operative movement. Let us take one branch —credit. On the continent the chief unit of co-operation is the co-operative bank, or, as it is popularly called, the "people's bank." This discovery of co-operative credit—which may be described as the capitalization of the honesty of poor men who have no "bankable security"—has been likened, as a factor in production, to the discovery of steam. I am not going to describe its operation here, but I must explain that the principle on which co-operative banks are founded is, according to a concise definition, that of "creating confidence in the public by means of the joint unlimited engagement entered into by each of the members of any bank for all its debts and thus obtaining deposits or loans from the ordinary banks, as well as from individual depositors, by means of which the members can make themselves advances to an extent greatly beyond what their own capital would enable them to do."

Here are some statistics of co-operative banks in Germany alone, according to the latest estimates which I can obtain:

Number of banks	2,600
Number of members	2,100,000
Business	£200,000,000
Capital of members	£10,500,000
Deposits and loans	£33,600,000

Besides being themselves co-operative societies, which assist their members in direct ways, these banks help to procure capital for and promote the organization of other forms of co-operative enterprise. The German people's banks have taken part in establishing more than 1,700 other co-operative societies of various types—productive, distributive, industrial, assurance, building.

To compare results by the test of the amount of capital the working classes are helped to accumulate it has been found that the average amount of share capital accumulated after 27 years by a member of a German people's bank is £15 0s. 6d. as compared with £11 18s. 11d. accumulated after 43 years by a member of an English co-operative store.

Returning, then, to England, of late years, notwithstanding the attitude of distributive co-operation as represented by the federated wholesalers, productive co-operation has been making steady progress in the three forms—copartnership societies started by workmen themselves, societies originated by capitalist employers who have converted their factories into profit sharing establishments and productive societies started by co-operative stores. The following figures, which I obtain from the publication of the Productive federation, will give an idea of the progress of these societies in England:

	No. of Societies.	Sales.	Capital.	Net profit.	Div. to labor in addition to wages.
1883	15	£120,751	£106,430	£3,917	—
1894	120	1,371,424	769,460	65,552	£8,751
1895	155	1,850,579	915,362	92,009	14,355
1896	160	2,164,802	1,077,716	100,912	16,053

The societies to which the above figures refer include factories for the manufacture of worsted, woolen cloth, cotton, fustian, needles, pianofortes, watches, cutlery, nails, boots and shoes, hosiery, iron foundries, engineering works, shipbuilding works, potteries, printing and bookbinding societies, cocoa manufactories, bakeries, tanneries, leather dressing works and ready made clothing factories. These societies have now formed a federation called the Co-operative Productive federation, and a labor association for the propagation of such societies and their ideas has been established.—T. P. Gill, M. P., in New York World.

CATHOLIC LYCEUM.

The Catholic Lyceum held their annual sociable in Associate hall last evening and a fine party enjoyed the dancing to the music of the Cadet orchestra.

The officers were: General manager, Gallagher; floor director, Edward J. James J. Brown; assistant, William O'Donnell; assistant, William Hart; aids, Thomas P. Donahoe, Joseph Johnson, Thomas P. Sullivan, Timothy F. McCarthy, Thomas Fitzgerald, John R. Shea, Matthew M. Lynch, Daniel J. Jeffries, Charles Quigley, John J. Sullivan, Michael J. Brown, John P. Curley, John J. Hanlon, Timothy R. Harrigan, Fred Welch, George Holmes, William Sullivan, Joseph Kearney, Arthur L. Marren, John J. Walsh, James T. O'Hearn.

THIEF ESCAPED.

The house of Paymaster Charles R. Goddard of the Lawrence manufacturing company, in Marlboro street, was entered Wednesday night. A boy of 16 years was in the lower part of the house and thought he heard a noise up stairs. Upon investigating, he found a lot of jewelry deposited on one of the tables and the rooms in general confusion, but not an article was missing. The thief, probably alarmed, had departed without a thing to show for his visit. The matter was reported to the police.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

CHRONIC KICKERS.

SOME IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD IN LOWELL, BUT THEY'RE GROWING LESS.

Chronic kickers the kidneys are—when they're sick.

What makes the kidneys sick? A simple thing.

They have too much to do.

Must keep up their work, they never rest.

Can't blame them for kicking.

Ever have your kidneys kick?

Ever have a bad back, a lame, weak or aching one.

Know it's the same thing.

The back aches because the kidneys are clogged.

Help the kidneys with their work

The back will ache no more.

Lots of proof that Doan's Kidney Pills do this.

It's the best proof for it comes from Lowell citizens.

Read this case in point:

Mrs. Mary Traynor, residing at 28 Pearl street, says: "My occupation brought on backache, and the usual complications. Health and added weight seemed to return when taking a rest in the country during the vacation, only to be rapidly lost again on returning to work. My back ached incessantly. Dizziness, headache and a constant desire to rest was always present. When lying or sitting down it was torture to rise again. The secretions from the kidneys were high colored with reddish deposit and inflammation of the membranes. I did not know what to do, having doctored without success, and I was discouraged. I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and although I had little faith in them. I got a box at Ellingwood's & Co.'s, Merrimack and Central streets. After a few doses I felt very much better, and continuing their use, the backache left me. The stiffness was gone, my head was clear, I had no urinary trouble whatever, and I felt like a different person."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

NEW MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

This Evening at 8 O'clock

and Saturday Matinee and Night.

FLYNN & SHERIDAN'S

NEW CITY SPORTS COMP'Y

25 All Star Artists, 2 New Comedies, 10 Funny Comedians. Special Feature—

ROBINSON-BAKER TRIO.

Champion Leapers and Jumpers of the world. An open challenge to all. DON'T MISS IT.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Ev'gs, January 3, 4, 5, Matinee Wednesday.

THE TORNADO,

Lincoln J. Carter's Mammoth Scenic Production. The awful Tornado, the great rigging scene, six tars furling a monster sail, the collision of two ocean liners at full speed, the mighty open sea scene with waves running mountain high, dissecting room of a medical college, Chicago harbor at night, and many other scenic wonders

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, ss.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of Susie A. Abels, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to George L. Mussey of Lowell in said county, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth day of January, A. D., 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Lowell Daily Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Gorham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

For New Year's Gifts

You can buy a nice piece of Solid Silver Table Ware.

A beautiful Watch.

A Fine Diamond. (perfect.)

An Elegant Pocketbook. At

LEGAULT & CO.,

Jewellers and Opticians.

70 Central St., Cor. Prescott.

ALL KINDS OF

Lumber

Sold at wholesale and retail. Both large and small orders solicited.

Quick Delivery and Satisfactory Prices Guaranteed.

CHAS. E. HOWE & CO.

LUMBER DEALERS.

Office at L.C. Hall's Storehouse 631 Dutton Street.

Telephone No. 354-3.

DERBY & MORSE

ELECTRICIANS.

72 MIDDLE STREET.

DRAWING AND PAINTING

MISS HELEN WRIGHT

Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

PIANOS

AT

145 Merrimack Street,

Different makes with the latest designs.

ESTEY

Parlors over the Railroad Bank, is where you can save money and the terms are easy.

ORGANS

HERE and THERE

You will find dealers offering so-called "bargains" at a great sacrifice. Most of these are "cut-downs" from "mark-ups" and are not genuine reductions. Our reductions are legitimate, as we have sliced liberally from the standard price of standard goods to close out certain lines.

Holiday prices will prevail this week.

JOHN M. PEVEY,

55-57 MIDDLE STREET.

Tel. 452-3.

IT IS NOT WHAT YOU EARN,

But What You Save

THAT MAKES YOU

"RICH"

Save regularly on a definite plan, and deposit in the

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK

273 Central and 4 Gorham St., Lowell, Mass.

CATELY & PEARSON,

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS

Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

JOHN W. McEVOY,
137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
Bazaar Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Wm. F. Courtney. Henry G. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
182 Merrimack Street,
PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES H. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY,
Room 11, Barristers Hall,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Ales, Wines and Liquors

Are privileged by a vote on the license question to be sold in this city for another year, and if you wish to purchase these goods, go where they always have the best brands of these goods, and that place is

GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S

11 Middlesex Street.

You Have Struck the Right Place

When you have found

PETER WATSON'S

Celebrated Bakeries

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 446 LAWRENCE STREET.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 463 Market street. John W. Khinan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT, 72 Chestnut street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or billiard printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—600 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Dows', Central street. A. Moore', Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—CORNER of Reed and Fifth street, two story house, large barn, 6500 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $4000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 27 rooms. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $1600. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house. 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $3500. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

BACHELORS WILL FIND NICE FURnished, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street, Mrs. Nawn.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address Box 12, 137 Stackpole St.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

I WILL FURNISH MONEY TO PATENT and promote a good invention for an interest. Address Business, P. O. Box 672, New York, N. Y.

LOST—A BULL TERRIER RED AND WHITE pup, about four months old. Reward at 13 Willie street.

CANVASSERS WANTED—IN LOWELL for a good selling article. Address M. A. Scanlan & Co., P. O. Box 251, Lawrence, Mass.

FOUR AGENTS IMMEDIATELY, TO handle quick seller in Lowell and vicinity, men of experience on house canvassing preferred. 63 Middlesex street, room 22; 2 to 5 only.

LADIES AND GENTS WORRIED OVER business matters, consult Clairvoyant and Palmist Hand. Readings 25c.; sittings 50c. to $1, for a short time. J. C. Sturgis, 182 Merrimack St., up two flights.

LOST—FROM HIS CARRIAGE A PHYSICIAN'S hand bag containing medicine and instruments. Whoever shall return the same to No. 17 Kirk street shall be handsomely rewarded.

FOUND THREE KEYS TIED TOGETHER with a string, in front of Chalifoux's store Saturday night. Owner can have by calling at this office.

LOST—TRIP TICKET TO BOSTON. $5.00 reward at Carter & Sherburne's, cor. Merrimack and Bridge streets.

TO LET—SMALL TENEMENT, SEPERATE and quiet neighborhood. 5 Burns street, off South Highland street. Rent $5.50 a month.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A WOODyard, building and teams. Enquire at 175 Chelsea street.

SAMPLE DISTRIBUTORS, BOTH SEXES; $5.00 per thousand; enclose ten cents for postage and packing of sample and particulars. Temple Importing and Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A HORSE FOR HIS BOARD, TO drive about four hours a day on a laundry wagon. Address Manuel Sousa, 640 Central street.

LOST—BLACK AND WHITE SPOTTED hound, marked like a coach dog. Return to or notify A. O. Austin, 15 Sixth street. Reward.

STOP PAYING RENT:

Moody street—new modern dwelling, 8 rooms attic, bath room, pantry, sideboard, hot and cold water, furnace heat, maple floors, piazzas, balcony, bulk head, cemented cellar, etc. Seventh avenue new 2 1-2 story house, 8 rooms, attic, pantry, bath room, hot and cold water, maple floors, piazza and balcony, nice cellar. Each lot is high dry and very sightly. Small amount down, balance $15 a month. Albert J. Ryan, 29A, Hildreth Building, (Old PostOffice.)

Land Sale

In Pawtucketville

In the New District

Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.

WM. H. EMERY.

Best Line of 10c. Sheet Music

In Lowell at

GREEN'S,

Big cut in prices of Pianos at Green's, 223 Central Street.

ONE OF THE FINEST

Grocery Stores

In this city can be had at a very low figure of the modernly equipped and up-to-date, on ones. All main streets. Call at

DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,

Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-4.

Peter H. Savage

Undertaker AND Funeral Director

169 WORTHEN ST.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION 614-4.

Calls, night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 45	6 53	6 00	§7 07
6 25	7 44	6 25	7 48
6 49	7 52	6 40	§7 38
§7 04	8 02	7 05	9 10
*§7 20	8 10	*8 30	§9 10
*§7 36	8 16	9 00	§9 35
§7 33	8 00	9 30	§10 25
*7 45	8 37	10 17	11 33
*8 00	9 41	10 45	11 36
*9 15	10 35	11 30	§12 07
9 30	10 40	12 00	§12 50
11 00	12 04	*1 00	§1 38
§11 43	12 25	2 00	3 01
§12 16	1 05	*3 07	§3 38
1 40	2 50	3 47	5 03
3 00	4 25	4 14	§5 37
*§3 52	4 35	*5 00	6 45
4 25	5 30	5 33	6 35
§5 22	6 15	5 47	6 57
5 44	7 10	6 14	7 30
*§6 22	7 05	*7 30	§8 08
*§7 49	8 20	*8 03	§8 38
		10 15	11 22
		11 24	12 23

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
§7 20	8 15	7 15	§8 06
§7 25	8 15	9 00	§10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	§1 57
§9 10	10 10	5 00	§5 59
§4 25	5 32	7 30	§8 1[illegible]
§5 55	7 00	8 00	§8 38
		9 05	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 03	7 41	8 33
8 16	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 39	10 25	11 43
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 05
12 03	1 37	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 55	3 40	4 53
2 30	3 44	4 25	5 45
3 20	4 22	5 01	6 10
4 03	5 25	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 42	6 37	7 15
6 15	7 26	9 40	10 37
7 00	8 06	11 15 ‖	12 51
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 26	11 45	12 58
4 15	5 28	5 00	6 25
5 30	6 55	7 00	8 22
7 25	8 46		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex St station only.

‖ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEDS GIVEN AWAY WITH TEA.

We are giving with a pound of our high-grade 64-cent Tea a sled. Be sure and get one. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, 68 Merrimack St.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

F. A. M. Tobin's Printery. Tel. 636-4.

Extra fine watch work a specialty. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

Fifty dress suits to let. All this year's styles, at D. A. Cavanaugh's, cor. Middle and Central streets.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

A trial of Rourke & Sullivan's coal will insure satisfaction. Telephone, 713-2. Prompt delivery.

A. W. Austin of this city has received an appointment as page for the coming legislative session at Boston.

Rev. Chas. H. Willcox of Lawrenceville, formerly pastor of Pawtucket church, is a guest of Dr. J. J. Colton.

Miss Grace Eaton left yesterday to take up work for the remainder of the winter as a district missionary in New Hampshire.

If you are a cash buyer, we don't believe you can do better with your money than by going to O'Hearn & Dowd's great cash sale of clothing.

John Mack, heretofore General Agent of the New York Life Insurance company, has ceased his connection with that company. All persons having business with the New York Life Insurance company will apply to the new General agent, John H. Riordan, Central Block.

J. A. Paquette, the well known hair dresser who has been employed at P. Lynch's for the past three years, has bought out a share in the barber shop in Runel's block. He will be pleased to see all of his friends at any time. He will guarantee you nice work in every way. Call at Room 16, Runels' Block.

CANADIAN CELEBRATION.

Tonight and tomorrow will be gala occasions in Little Canada, for the great New Year's holiday will be observed in true Canadian style. In honor of the holiday, L'Etoile, the French paper, will not be published.

THE LOWELL IRISH SOCIETY.

The Lowell Irish society will observe St. Patrick's night with a grand banquet. The guest of honor and principal speaker will be Col. John C. Linehan of New Hampshire. Lawrence Cummings will be invited to read a paper.

FORESTERS' ASSEMBLY.

The sociable conducted by Court Samuel de Champlain, F. of A., in Foresters' hall last night, was a very pleasant affair. There was a march led by N. H. Roy and Miss Lillian Roy. The officers were: Floor marshal, N. H. Roy; assistant, W. Bouthillette; aids, J. B. Hurtubise, E. Lambert, N. Cote, Joseph Gelinas, J. W. Paradis; reception committee, W. Bouthillette, George Barry, E. Ducharme, A. Lavoie, Jos. Gelinas, A. N. Boulais, N. Cote, E. Lambert, J. B. Hurtubise, A. Rainville, N. H. Roy.

BEAUTY, UTILITY AND VALUE.

Are happily combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendar for 1898. The lovely child's head in an embossed gold frame, surrounded by sprays of flowers in mosaic, the harmonious pad in blue with clear figures and the coupons, by means of which many valuable books and other articles may be obtained, make up the most desirable calendar we have ever seen. The first coupon article is Hood's Practical Cook Book, a handsome, useful volume of 350 pages. Ask your druggist for Hood's Coupon Calendar, or send 5 cents in stamps for one to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 564 Middlesex street.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERR'K ST.

Billiousness

bosses many a body and burdens many a mind. You can't enjoy the food you like because you are bilious. You take all sorts of precautions, and yet the bilious attack leaps on you like a tiger from ambush. You know the irritability which precedes and the languor which follows the attack. It's miserable, isn't it? Why not cure the trouble? There's a pill that will cure biliousness. Dr. J. C. AYER'S PILLS are an acknowledged specific for for this derangement.

A. Swanger, Texarkana, Texas, writes: "For fifteen years I have used Dr. Ayer's Pills, and find them very effective in bilious complaints. I have yet to see the case where they have failed to cure."

They will cure you too.

If you are Bilious DO NOT FAIL TO Try AYER'S PILLS

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

The Young Men's Catholic Institute elected officers for six months last night as follows:

President, James H. Flood; vice president, John J. McSorley; recording secretary, Stephen Flynn; financial secretary, John J. King; treasurer, Rev. Fr. Reynolds; board of trustees, William Buckley, Michael Carey, Jos. Dwyer, Hugh Farley; literary committee, John H. Conners, Henry Driscoll, Thomas Fee, George F. Lynch, Miles Reagan; marshal, James McMahon.

Lowell lodge, Knights of Pythias, held semi-annual elections last night, with the following result:

C. C., M. W. Wright; V. C., Charles Glidden; P., Allen B. Gould; M. of W., Henry St. Martin; K. of R. and S., M. W. Clark; M. of F., John M. Crossen; M. of E., A. B. Bosca; M. at A., Joseph Fleming; trustee for three years, Alexander Walker; representative to grand lodge for two years, A. B. Bosca.

Bay State Colony, Pilgrim Fathers, held a lively meeting last night, in which the following officers were elected for one year; Governor, Charles Carr; lieutenant governor, Mrs. Chas. Carr; secretary, Carrie I. Corbett; treasurer, Dennis Dilworth; collector, Miss Annette E. Collins; chaplain, Miss Louise E. Williams; sergeant-at-arms, Otis C. Johnson; deputy sergeant, Annie Crawford; sentinel of the inner gate, Ella Murphy; sentinel of the outer gate, J. L. Jewett; trustees, J. L. Jewett, Frank Sands, Charles N. Bagley, pianist, C. E. Corbett.

Veritas Lodge, I.O.O.F., elected officers last night for six months as follows:

N. G., William Liddle; V. G., Norman W. White; secretary, A. H. Schoolcraft; financial secretary, Alderman Lawrence treasurer, Alonzo G. Emery; trustee for three years, A. H. Johnson.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Reform club elected the following officers last night:

President, Nellie McNabb; vice president, Grace Caskin; financial secretary Maggie Nugent; recording secretary, Mary Edwards; trustees, Samuel Scott; George Farrell, Dora Boyle; inside guard, Nellie Murphy.

SOMETHING UNUSUAL GOING ON.

Anybody can see that something unusual is going on at O'Hearn & Dowd's clothing store, old postoffice. The fact is they are about to open a great consignment sale of merchandise and the store has been in a hustle for the past week getting ready for the sale which opens tomorrow.

THE TWO REPORTS

Were Submitted to the Overseers of the Poor.

SECRETARY COURTNEY FURNISHES INTERESTING DATA.

Supt. Pindar Reviews Last Year's Work.

The Overseers of the Poor finished up the year's work last evening, and listened to the reading of the annual reports of the secretary and the superintendent.

The board granted one pardon and voted to pay the bill of Supt. Bray for services in appraising the loss on property by a fire at the City Farm.

The reports presented by Secretary Courtney and Supt. Pindar were accepted. Secretary Courtney's report contained the following statistics:

NUMBER OF PERSONS AIDED FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Lowell cases—Families, 603; males, 560; females, 1190.

Cities and Towns—Families, 80; males, 132; females, 155.

State Cases—Families, 189; males, 378; females, 349.

Cash allowance for the year 1897—$2,414.86.

The temporary aid for Lowell cases during the year amounted to $11,722.30; and for cities and towns, $3,011.45. The excess over 1896 was $1,975.25. Burial permits were issued for 70 adults, and 67 minors at a cost of $119.

There was paid out to insane hospitals for the care of Lowell patients, $11,453.99, and the amount received for board of insane patients was $550.29.

The amount paid other cities and towns for the care of Lowell paupers including those in hospitals, was $2,657.31.

The amount paid for full support to other institutions was: St. John's Hospital, $3,272.79; St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, Lowell, $937.83; City Orphan Asylum, Salem, $835.79; Lawrence Orphan Asylum, $286.29; Lowell General Hospital, $211.50; Lowell Hospital association, $22; Hospital for Dipsomaniacs, $79.39; Home for Feeble Minded, $523.84; state nursery, $20.71; Children's Hospital, $12; School for the Blind, $21.61; State Almshouse, 97.71; other cities and towns, $786.54; total, $6,653.60.

The expenses outside of the almshouse were as follows: Secretary's office, $10,150.63; ambulances, $1,688.51; dispensary, $2,923.51; total, $17,762.05.

The receipts were $105,195.11, and the expenses, $104,900.50. There was transferred to the general fund, $294.61; and the receipts from all sources during the year credited to the general treasury fund, were $10,168.61.

In conclusion, I have to thank each member of the Overseers of the Poor for the many kindnesses shown me during the year; also to each of the Board's officials and employes, with whom I am constantly in contact, I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness. I sincerely hope that the incoming year will see a decrease in the volume of the pauper business, and at its conclusion you will be well advanced in the work of giving their just dues to the worthy and the unworthy.

AMBULANCE RECORD.

Accident Calls	355
Sick Calls	457
Fire Alarms	119
All Others	92

At the dispensary, there were 1296 patients treated. The amount collected for medicine was $171.70, and for medical attendance, $314.

A summary of the superintendent's report follows:

The past year has shown, as does each succeeding year, an increase in the number supported by the almshouse, and in the amount of wood and coal delivered to the outdoor poor.

The smallest number of inmates during the year was 368, on May 8, and the largest number, 483 on December 20. The number supported during the year was 1223, with a daily average of 417. The number in the workhouse was less than last year. During the year the outdoor poor received from the farm 4119 provision orders and 4195 wood and coal orders, making a total expense of $13,407.00.

2513 tramps were given lodging and food and required to saw ½ cord of wood in the yard. The accommodations for keeping them are very poor as it is necessary to put them in a cell room and this often interferes with the discipline of the institution.

There were two fires during the year the first, on January 19, being caused by rats and the cause of the second is unknown. Damage small.

The improvements—Early in the year the bakery and kitchen were completed and now all cooking is done in the one building giving a more central and convenient location than formerly. A 30-gallon kettle for gruel and a 65-gallon kettle for tea and coffee have been added; also a new range for the hospital.

Almshouse—Remaining December 20, 1896, 360; admitted during the year, including births, 692; discharged during the year, including deaths, 628; supported during the year, 952; births, 6; deaths, 69; remaining December 20, 1897, 424; tramps for year, 2513.

Financial report, 1897—Gross expense $45,062.92; pay roll, $10,656.40; coal and other suplies on hand, Dec. 20, 1896, $1733.26; total, $61,352.58; 4119 provision orders for outdoor poor, $8281; board of persons at almshouse, $1515.92; receipts from farm, $717.41; board of men and horses (wood yard), $376.95; coal and other supplies on hand, Dec. 20, 1897; $16,917.33 running expenses for year, $11,435.25; weekly cost per inmate, $2.06; woodyard expenses, amounting $8476.04; pay roll, $1435.20; board of men and horses, $936.00; board of tramps, $376.95; coal on hand, Dec. 20, 1896, 132 tons, $578.48; total, $11,793.67; total wood and coal delivered for city departments, $6616.00; wood and coal, outside poor, $5126. Of this amount, $2212.76 should have been paid from last year's appropriation and added to that account making this year's expenses so much less.

FACTORY INSPECTOR.

MISS NASON SUCCEEDS MRS. AMES IN THAT CAPACITY.

Boston, Dec. 30.—As was expected, Governor Wolcott yesterday appointed Mary E. Nason of Boston as factory inspector on the district police force. She succeeds Mrs. Fanny B. Ames of Boston.

Mrs. Ames resigned her commission on account of the illness of her daughter. She will accompany the latter to Italy.

Miss Nason, who resides at 193 Warren street, has had a wide experience in labor circles and comes highly recommended for the position. It is believed that will prove a capable official.

She is a native of South Paris, Me., but lived for many years in Haverhill. She has been identified with organized labor since 1878. She has at different times been president and secretary of the Women Stitchers' Union of Haverhill, treasurer and recording secretary of the Haverhill Central Labor Union, general financial secretary of the Stitchers' and Shoemakers' Union of Haverhill, and for two years she was a member of the general executive board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Miss Nason is regarded as a conservative and clear-headed woman.

SHADOWS OF LONDON.

Prof. John A. Nichols, the temperance advocate, delivered a most instructive and entertaining illustrated lecture, giving a thrilling and very graphic description of life in London, last evening, at the Worthen Street Methodist church. The title was "Shadows of a Great City," and in the course of the evening the lecturer described the 100 magnificent views thrown upon the curtain and told many incidents, historical and otherwise, that they suggested, or of which they were the centre. It was the London of today, and the London of centuries ago brought out in the most valuable way to give the hearer an understanding of the part the city plays in the life of the world.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Watch the Papers for Announcement of our Big January Sale.

BON MARCHE DRY GOODS CO

GIFTS FOR NEW YEAR.

We Have Them at Your Own Price.

Books. Books.

Nothing better for New Years' Gifts.

5 special lots go on sale New Year's day at 9 o'clock a. m., Saturday.

Lot 1 is 10c, worth 15c each.

Lot 2 is 25c books for 12½c "

Lot 3 is a grand assortment of choice books, best subjects, popular authors, 19c each.

Lot 4 are 50c books for 25c.

Lot 5 some dollar books thrown in at 39c each.

Book Department is located in rear of Millinery Department.

Toys. Toys.

This is the last call on Toys. Any price will do. Come at once and buy something to amuse the family (young and old.)

Toys for 1½c to close, worth 5 and 10c.

Toys for 4c to close, worth 10 and 15c.

Toys for 9c to close, worth 20 and 25.

Toys for 14c to close, worth 25 and 39c.

Toys for 19c to close, worth 49 and 50c,

Hand Painted Novelties

These goods are not only desirable as Xmas and New Year's presents, but are valuable for home decorations.

Vases, Trays, Bon Bon Boxes, etc., etc., in Opal Ware and Glasses, all hand painted.

One lot vases for 5c each, hand painted.

One lot vases and trays, etc., 10c each.

One lot vases and bon bon boxes, 19c each.

One lot fancy celluloid and plush boxes for 25c each.

See special lots in window.

Men's Furnishings.

We are taking big losses in this department to clean up stock.

Boys, here's a chance!

50c Neckwear for 25c each, and everything in the department equally cheap.

Pictures. Pictures.

The picture department, up stairs, in Drapery Department.

A gigantic stock of all the latest things at prices less than the cost to frame.

One lot pictures for 29c each.

Pictures. Pictures.

One lot pictures for 49c each.

One lot pictures for 75c each.

One lot pictures for 98c each.

One lot pictures for $1.24 "

One extra special lot for $1.98, new frames, latest subjects, worth $3.00 each.

Doll Carriages, Sleds, Chairs, etc., to be closed at almost any price.

Silverware.

The great sale of Silverware began yesterday, and judging by the onslaught so early after announcement, the stock won't last long.

We are selling the Best Rogers 1847 Silverware for a fraction of the price paid for it even by auction.

Napkin rings for 9c, worth 25c.

Peppers and salts, nickled, Aluminum, 10c, worth 25c.

Silver Service $10, now $5.98.

1847 knives, for $1.90 a set.

1847 forks for $3.37 a dozen.

1847 tea spoons for 98c a half dozen.

1847 pie knife for $1.49 each.

Everything in Silverware will be sold at prices to close out quick.

THE BON MARCHE DRY GOODS CO.

Watch the Papers for our Great, Grand Announcement of January Sale. WATCH!

J. L. CHALIFOUX, 49-59 Central Street

GREAT UNMATCHABLE REDUCTION SALE

Prices completely annihilated! Prices! Prices! Torn asunder! We are in dead earnest about it—all winter goods must go—and go quickly—that's all there is about it. Come and examine critically. Look in our show windows. Sale commences this morning.

Now Gentlemen Is Your Chance.

98c. worth $1.50—Men's fine all wool worsted black clay vests—all sizes.

$3.49, worth $7.00—Men's all wool dark invisible plaid cheviot suits, made full shoulder facings.

$3.48, worth $7.00—Men's blue or black cheviot suits, heavy weight.

$3.95, worth $8.00—Heavy dark plaid, all wool cheviot, men's double breasted sack suits, made with full shoulder facings.

$4.95, worth $8.00—Several styles of men's heavy all wool cheviot, single breasted sack suits in combinations of brown and green mixture.

$5.48—For gentlemen, fine Oxford gray tricot lawn, all wool cassimere men's sack suits—A great bargain.

$5.98, worth $9.00—Dark brown and green mixed nigger head cheviot men's sack suits—very nobby.

$5.98, worth $8.00—All wool black clay worsted men's suits—a rare bargain.

$6.98, worth $10.00—Extra heavy fine all wool worsted black clay men's suits—very dressy.

$7.85, worth $13.00—Heavy wide wale blue, fine all wool worsted sack suits,—made with full shoulder facings.

$7.95 worth $12.00—Extra heavy brown clay worsted men's sack suits—very genteel and neat.

$7.95, worth $12.00—Heavy blue and red mixed plaid Scotch cheviot men's suits—very nobby.

$9.95 worth $15.00—Fancy broken plaid worsted men's suits—full shoulder facings and satin piped.

$9.95, worth $15.00—Heavy (2203) fine black all wool clay worsted men's suits—satin piped—a great bargain.

$11.95, worth $18.00—Dark brown plaid fine Scotch cheviot, men's suits, full facings and satin piped.

Men's Overcoats

Deep and Sweeping Reductions.

$3.49, worth $6.00—Men's blue or black beaver overcoats well finished and good fitters.

$5.95, worth $10.00—Fine black kersey overcoats—latest cut—full shoulder facings.

$7.95, worth $13.00—Very fine wool black kersey overcoats, satin piped, and full shoulder facings.

$9.95, worth $15.00—Genuine Middlesex mills fine black kersey overcoats, raw edge and excellently trimmed.

The Middlesex mills have recently advanced 40 per cent. the price of this kersey.

$9.95, marked down from $15.00—Fine brown kersey, raw edge box overcoats, satin shoulders, full facings, and satin piped—an extremely nobby top coat.

$10.95, down from $15.00—Nobby patch pocket light brown Bedford cord overcoats. Latest of the season.

$14.95, down from $25.00—Gentlemen's extra fine olive brown kersey overcoats medium length, raw edge, satin piped, Skinner's satin sleeve linings—a very dressy garment.

$14.95, worth $22.00—Gentlemen's fine extra heavy covert cloth ribbed overcoats, satin shoulder linings. The dressiest garment of the season.

$14.95, down from $25.00—A superfine black kersey overcoat, correct length, satin piped and satin shoulder, nobby plaid lining, a very dressy garment.

$7.95, worth $13.00—Heavy light brown Melton box overcoats, large seams, satin shoulder, and sleeve lining.

$5.95, down from $10.00—Men's fine drab kersey overcoats, handsomely finished.

Boys' Ulsters

Prices That None Can Match.

$1.98, marked down from $3.54 and $5—Odds and ends of Boys' Ulsters, of brown, gray, Oxford, and Scotch plaid, cassimere. Sizes, 4 to 15 years.

$2.98, marked down from $4, $5, and $6—Boys' Ulsters in heavy Oxford and black Melton, blue chinchilla and fancy plaid frieze.

$3.98, from $7.00—Boys' Ulsters in plain black or brown plaid frieze, blue chinchilla, and heavy fancy Scotch cheviots.

$4.98 from $8.00—Boys' Ulsters in extra heavy wool lined. Extra warm garment.

$5.98 from $10.00—Boys' Irish Frieze Ulsters in Oxford gray or brown. Fancy wool lining.

Men's Ulsters

$4.98, worth $7.00—Men's extra heavy Oxford gray Ulsters, heavy warm lining, cut extra long.

$5.98, worth $10.00—Men's extra heavy black frieze Ulsters, an extra warm garment.

$14.95, worth $25.00—Superfine black Melton men's Ulsters, tailor made handsomely lined and finished.

Children's Reefers

$1.50, worth $2.50—Children's blue Chinchilla Reefer, brass buttons, warmly lined.

$2.00, worth $3.00—Child's heavy Chinchilla Reefer, pearl buttons.

$3.00 worth $4.00—Child's Reefer, pearl buttons, braided handsomely.

Children's Suits from 79 cents upwards.

Men's Pants.

What a Slaughter! but we must make the Sacrifice.

98c., worth 2.00—Men's heavy all wool gray cassimere pants, also dark brown union cassimere and black cheviot cassimere—the greatest bargain ever offered.

$1.49, worth $2.50—Men's heavy all wool cheviot pants, in a dozen different shades and styles. Never have such values been offered for this price.

$1.95, worth $3.50—Men's fancy black worsted striped all wool worsted pants—very dressy.

$1.98, worth $3.50—1500 pairs of pantaloons in fancy worsted fancy Scotch cheviot, fancy brown plaid cassimeres. The greatest bargain ever offered. These goods will never again be sold at this price—owing to the great advance in the price of raw wool.

$2.49, worth $4.00—6 styles of Men's pants in fancy cassimeres and fancy worsted.

$2.98, worth $5.00—20 styles of men's pants in fine heavy silk mixed cassimere. Scotch cheviot plaid, black fancy all wool worsteds, etc.

16c. a pair for gray satinet pants—sizes from 4 to 14 years.

28c., worth 45c., for double seat and double knee gray union cassimere pants—all sizes.

50c., worth 75c.—Boys' all wool cheviot knee pants—in different styles.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

A Startling Mark-Down Sale Today and Tomorrow of

Winter Underwear and Hosiery

For Men, Women and Children.

We give here only a few of the many values we will offer in this sale.

Men's Underwear.

120 dozen regular 75c. goods, at 39c. per garment. Assorted as follows: Men's extra heavy Natural Wool Shirts (large sizes), Men's Heavy Jersey Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, Men's Heavy White Wool Drawers, small and medium sizes, your choice at 39c. each.

Three Other Bargain Lots.

38 dozen Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, $1 goods, at 49c.

15 dozen Men's White All Wool Drawers, $1.50 goods, at 59c.

30 dozen Men's Camel Hair Shirts and Drawers, $1.25 and $1.50 quality at 89c.

Women's and Children's Underwear.

Extraordinary Reductions.

Infants' Fleece Lined Jersey Vests, 10c. each.

Misses' Harvard Jersey Fleeced Vests and Pants, in white or Egyptian, 25c. each.

Boys' Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, 50c. quality at 25c. each.

Ladies' Vests and Pants, Richelieu ribbed vests, satin ribbon neck, pearl buttons, an extraordinary value at 25c. each.

Odd lot of Jersey and Scarlet Pants, $1.00 quality at 50c. each.

Hosiery Bargains.

Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, seamless toe, 2-thread toe and heel, 8c. pair.

Ladies' All Wool Fast Black Hose, seamless, with double heel and toe, 12 1-2c. pair.

Children's Fast Black, double knee, heel and toe, 15c. quality, down to 8c. a pair.

Boys' and Girls' Fast Black Heavy Fleeced Hose, double heel and toe, 12 1-2c. pair.

Men's All Wool Hose, warranted fast color, double heel and toe, 25c. quality, 17c. pair.

Empress Teas and Coffees

On Sale in Basement.

Special offer for Saturday: 1 pound 38c. Coffee and 1-2 pound of 65c. Tea for 50c. 5 pounds of Mocha and Java Coffee for $1.00.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.

FOR THE PEOPLE

A PAPER OF THE PEOPLE, PUBLISHED BY ONE OF THE PEOPLE, FOR ALL THE PEOPLE. IS THE SUN, LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

NOVEL FEATURES

APPROPRIATE TO THE NEW YEAR IN THE SUN TOMORROW AND SATURDAY, WITH THE MOST SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS. DON'T MISS THEM.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1897. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

SECOND EDITION

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather indications for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Threatening, with rain or snow tonight and Saturday morning, followed by clearing and colder weather, with northwest winds.

Almanac, Saturday, January 1.
Sun rises—7:14; sets, 4:23.
Moon sets—1:22 a. m.
High tide—6 a. m.; 6:45 p. m.

HALL AND MARKET

The Building Laborers' Union Makes Suggestion.

REGARDING THE REPLACING OF HUNTINGTON HALL.

Want Public Hall and Market Place.

At the next meeting of the Trades and Labor Council of this city, on the suggestion of the Building Laborers' union, the idea of petitioning the incoming city government that Huntington hall be replaced by a combination of public hall and market will be discussed. The matter will undoubtedly be recommended with the proviso that the work be done by day labor, none but citizens to be employed.

It was brought up at the meeting of the Building Laborers' union and several speakers favored the idea. Boston has its Faneuil Hall and market, as have several other cities, both in Europe and America.

The advantages of the market place are that it would enable the poor man to purchase necessaries of life direct from the farmers, thereby dispensing with the middlemen's profits and enabling the consumer to purchase articles of food at first cost.

THEIR FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

MR. AND MRS. LACEY ENTERTAIN FRIENDS AT THEIR HOME.

A merry gathering it was that assembled in the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Joseph Lacey, in the Bellevue, 137 Stackpole street, last evening, on the occasion of the first anniversary of their marriage. The passing of a happy year was marked by a most enjoyable observance, the hospitable young couple entertaining their guests in a lavish manner. The rooms were exquisitely decorated with laurel and holly, while an air of peace, comfort, and happiness pervaded the cosy home. During the early hours, whilst was enjoyed, the deals interspersed with musical and literary selections by such clever entertainers as Messrs. Clarence Cunningham, John Kennedy, D. Corcoran, P. W. Farrell, T. F. and Master Tommy Maguire and many others. Mr. Charles O'Regan presided acceptably and gracefully at the piano. At 11 o'clock, the party sat down to a sumptuous repast, the dining room and table being a work of decorative art. It was past the midnight hour when the merry party took its departure, leaving with the young couple best wishes in abundance for a Happy New Year, long life, and prosperity.

FUNERALS.

QUINN—The funeral of Thomas G. Quinn took place yesterday afternoon at 2 p. m. from his late home at George F. Grant's boarding house, No. 70 Harrison avenue, Boston, and the remains were brought to Lowell, where they were met by friends. People from Boston, Lowell and Graniteville and a large number of intimate friends accompanied the remains to Lowell. The bearers were Thomas F. Quinn, Gilbert Quinn, James Smith, Thomas Smith, Thomas Fitzgerald, and John Hannifan. Burial was in the Catholic cemetery. Rev. Fr. Burke officiated at the grave.

Bon Ami

THE MODERN CLEANER
WILL NOT WEAR OUT ANY SURFACE.
All Grocers.

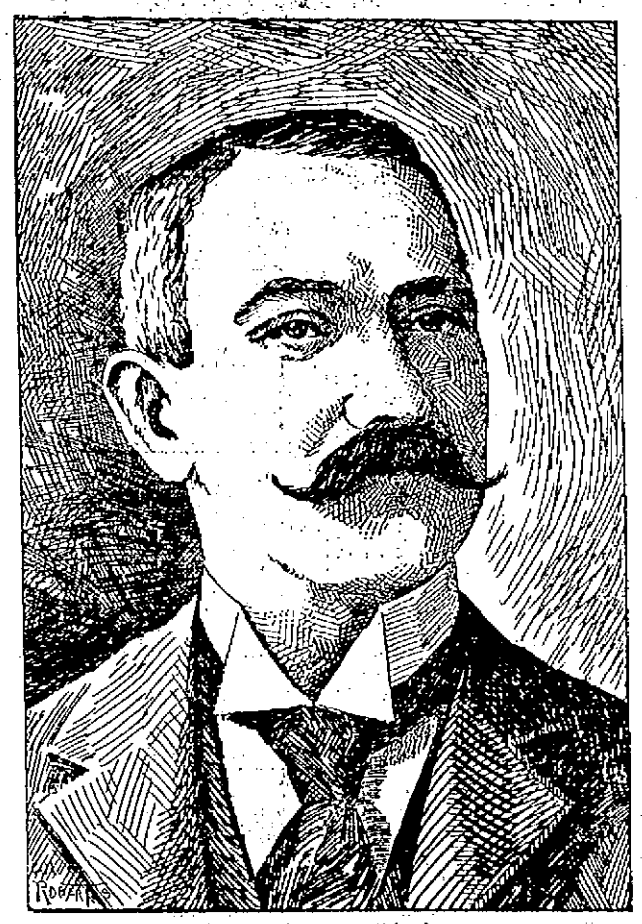
James F. O'Donnell
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St., Cor. Worthen.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

Boys' and Girls Sleds.—A nice sled for Boys and Girls with one pound of our 60c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street, telephone 69-3.

HE MADE MONEY AT MINING

James Moran Tells About His Rich Silver Mines.



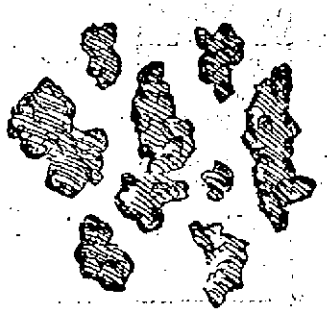
JAMES MORAN, a Lowell boy and a prosperous miner of British Columbia.

His Experiences While Prospecting—By the Merest Chance He Controls Four Groups—One of His Mines Bought by an English Syndicate.

It was by the merest chance, the greatest luck, that James Moran, a Lowell boy, became a miner and dug the ore that has brought thousands of dollars into his pocket.

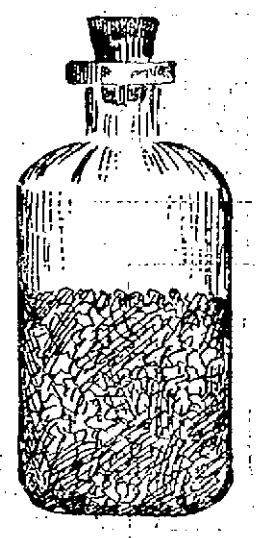
James Moran is an old Ward Three boy, having been born and reared in the old banner ward of democracy. He lived with his two sisters in Cedar street.

Eight years ago he took a notion to



Eight nuggets, worth $23.00.

go West, and almost before his friends were aware of it he had started off and located in Seattle. He got along very well there for a few years, and decided to try his fortune in the mining camps of British Columbia. He knew nothing about mining, but he had an



A three-ounce bottle containing gold valued at $86.00.

idea that he could make money if he established a supply department and sold goods to the miners. He journeyed to Three Forks and fell in with three companions, one of whom is a Lawrence boy. They induced Mr. Moran to make the trip up the mountains but the first day's climb, he was nearly buried underneath a snowslide. This experience frightened him and he returned to the settlement remaining in camp for one week.

A miner's life was not to his liking, and he informed his companions that he had decided to leave that portion of the country. The following day, his friends induced him to venture up the mountain side once more. He and one of the others started in one direction, while the other two went in the opposite way.

At the end of the first day, they had reached the snow and decided to camp there for the night. The next day, they resumed the journey, but Mr. Moran lost his companion and had given up all hope of finding him again. He cast about for a while, and finally reached a little grove near the mountain top that was somewhat protected, and offered a chance to rest. He sat down, laid his pick one side, and began to ponder over the difficulties of a miner's life. Almost unconsciously,

(Continued to Page Two.)

ON THE GROUND FLOOR

CENTLEMEN:—

The time has come to let you in on the ground floor on our High Grade Clothing. $25, $22, $20 and $18 suits and Overcoats marked down to prices that you will appreciate. Glance at the prices in our windows.

To gentlemen of refined taste who appreciate good Clothing, this opportunity is a rare one. All those special patterns and choice Suits are included. All the High Class Overcoats.

SALE BEGINS TODAY.

As it occasionally happens, our friends ask us several weeks later for such and such bargains we advertised. We advise improving this opportunity today; there is no tomorrow.

Opp. City Hall.

Merrimack Clothing Company.

SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK.

MANY SUFFERING

150,000 Insurgents Died in Western Cuba.

500,000 HAVE DIED FROM THE FAMINE

People are Afflicted With Small Pox.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Havana, Dec. 31.—About 150,000 insurgents and reconcentrados have died in western Cuba up to Santa Clara. Dr. Delfine states that over 500,000, mostly women and children, have died from famine in the fields. Besides the famine many are suffering from small pox, malaria, and other diseases.

PACKERS RETALIATE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—The Chicago packers who were prohibited from selling unmarked oleomargarine have started in the butter and egg business on a large scale in retaliation for the enactment of the law which is accredited to a country legislator and butter merchant. Eastern butter merchants will probably suffer.

STANDARD OIL COMPETITOR.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, Dec. 31.—According to the Star, the Rothschilds of Paris and Vienna, in connection with Russian petroleum refiners on the Caspian Sea, are financering a company to supply Great Britain with high flash Russian oil to compete with the Standard Oil company.

ANOTHER CUT-DOWN.

NEW BEDFORD MILLS WILL FOLLOW THE OTHERS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 31.—The weaving mills in this city will post notices of a ten per cent. reduction in wages this afternoon to take effect on January 17. This applies to all salaries.

ORDINATION AT FRAMINGHAM.

A council of Congregationalist churches, together with the Swedish churches of Worcester and of Lowell, met at Grace church, South Framingham, yesterday, and voted to ordain to the ministry Mr. Alex Hundel, a native of Gottenburg, Sweden, and a graduate of the Chicago Theological seminary. The public exercises of ordination took place at Grace church in the evening. The first pulpit to be occupied by the newly ordained pastor will be at Milford next Sunday. He will preach there and at South Framingham also Sudbury, Westboro and Natick for the present.

OFFICER DENNETT ON GUARD.

Officers Dennett and Tilton will take care of the crowds who will visit McCarron's tea stores this week. A nickel plated tea kettle worth $1.50 will be given away as a New Year's gift to all customers this week. Sale will commence Thursday morning and will continue until 11 o'clock Saturday night. James H. McCarron, opposite Postoffice and corner of Broadway and Willie streets.

AN EXPLANATION.

The report that Thomas G. Quinn was picked up nearly frozen to death, and died at Boston, was not correct. He was sick at the boarding house of Charles J. Grant for the last two weeks and two days before his death was sent to the City Hospital where he died from natural causes and was not frozen to death as reported. I would like to have it rectified.

—Charles J. Grant,
70 Harrison ave.

HENRY AUSTIN ADAMS.

The above named gentleman, formerly a prominent Protestant minister to one of the largest congregations in the city of Brooklyn, and a convert to the Catholic church, will lecture on next Sunday evening at Associate Hall. The subject will be "America's Debt to the Catholic Church." Mr. Adams has been winning golden opinions wherever he has lectured. So strong is his endorsement that he is considered today the only public lecturer who is the equal of Mr. Ingersoll; equal as a elocutionist and as a master of brilliant rhetoric, if the weight and measure of what is said is taken into account. Mr. Adams is of course, immeasureably the superior of Mr. Ingersoll. A writer in the New World says he never saw an audience so completely captivated as that which listened to Mr. Adams on his first debut in Chicago. The Brooklyn Citizen says: "Those who braved the elements to attend the lecture given by Henry Austin Adams were more than repaid for their trouble. They heard a magnificent lecture by a past master in all that goes to make up an ideal lecturer."

Mr. Adams is a man of education, of high standing in all parts of the country, and a refined gentleman. As a lecturer he possesses consummate skill and ability. A rare treat is open to all, those who will attend on Sunday evening, Jan. 2, 1898, at Associate Hall.

JUST AS CHILDREN

The European Nations Treating Japan.

INTERVIEW WITH A JAPANESE NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.

Resentment of Japan May be Roused.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—Capt. S. Sakuzzi, assistant naval constructor of the Japanese government, now here superintending the building of a new cruiser, said today: "We believe we are being treated shamefully and that some European nations are using us as if we were children. Russia is now doing what she before begged us not to do. I believe the coalition between Great Britain and Japan is highly probable. It will not take much more manipulation on the part of Russia and Germany to rouse the resentment in Japan that will find a voice in something more than words."

BIG REVENUE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Dec. 30—Chairman Dingley said today that the revenue for December shows an increase of more than $2,000,000 over November and $5,750,000 over September. It exceeds the expenditures for December by near $1,500,000. This does not include the amount received from the Union Pacific.

BODY FOUND.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Calcutta, Dec. 31.—The mutilated body of General Sir Henry Havelock-Allan has been found and is being conveyed to Peshawur.

CHECKER CLUB.

The score of the match at the Lowell Checker club last evening was as follows:

SAYER'S SIDE.	Won.	CAWLEY'S SIDE	Won.	Drawn.
Sayers	0	Cawley	2	0
Dowd	0	Dearborn	2	0
Farrell	0	Foye	1	1
Joy	1	J. Saunders	1	0
McKillop	1	Moore	1	0
Totals	2		7	1

MUSIC HALL.

Last evening, Flynn & Sheridan's New City Sports was a big show and just the kind to draw a packed house. The sports of the town were packed in there as close as sardines in a box to witness this burlesque show. Old Tom Ward, the veteran comedian and minstrel, got a hearty reception by his Lowell friends. Tom has not forgotten the art of entertaining people, and it seemed like old times to see him on the boards again. Miss Phyllis Ruffell the favorite vocalist, was well received and her selection of "Norah Shannon" was just the one to catch the audience. Miss Ruffell, like her late husband, has always found a warm place in the hearts of the Lowell people. The olio part of the program was all right and up to date. The singing, acting and general character of the play highly pleased the audience, keeping them good-natured all the evening. This show bids fair to have crowded houses at each of the remaining performances during the week.

POLICE COURT.

Only one drunk and he was released.

Alexander Patrick, charged with larceny was continued until January 7.

David Namis, whose father said he was a stubborn child, was given good advice and placed on probation.

TRAFFIC WAS DELAYED.

Traffic on the Middlesex street line of cars was delayed for over an hour this afternoon, owing to a broken trolley wire.

DEATHS.

BOWERS—Sarah A. Bowers, widow of the late John Bowers, died today at her home, at Willow Dale, aged 71 years. Deceased is survived by two sons, George and Jonathan, two daughters, Mrs. Frank Jewett and Miss Kittie Bowers, one brother, Thomas Varnum of Pawtucketville, and one sister.

The bids for the plumbing of the new addition to the Varnum school were opened yesterday and the contract awarded to H. R. Barker & Co. The bids were: T. Costello, $2692; Farrell & Conaton, $2755; Scott & O'Day, $2714; H. R. Barker & Co., $2410; E. J. Carroll, $2700; Drury & Green, $2728.

Patten & Roberts are preparing a 10-foot-long floral piece for the inaugural decorations at City Hall on Monday next. It is in the shape of an arch, having the word "Inauguration" and the date "1898" on it.

Hood's Pills

Should be in every family medicine chest and every traveller's grip. They are invaluable when the stomach is out of order; cure headache, biliousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient. 25 cents.

LATEST

VERY BOLD THIEF

Attempted to Pick a Man's Pocket Today.

PULLED A REVOLVER ON AN OFFICER.

People Wanted to Lynch Him.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Dec. 31.—Much excitement was caused this morning on a Broadway car by the attempt of a pickpocket to escape after trying to steal a man's watch on the car. The car and platforms were crowded. Philip Gross felt an arm slide around his waist and a hand grab his watch. He shouted the alarm and tried to seize the thief from behind him. A policeman grabbed him and the theif fought hard. He snapped a revolver twice in the policeman's face but it was defective, and did not go off. With the help of two other policemen, the thief, after biting one of the officer's fingers nearly off, was clubbed almost insensible. The passengers wanted to lynch him.

Donaldson was afterword identified as Dousy Dale, the notorious pickpocket and thief.

BOWLING NEWS.

On the Les Miserables alleys last night the Ippos defeated the Has Beens by 30 pins. The score:

Ippos—Shepard, 440; Hodge, 431; Bell, 359; Custy, 395; Milne, 123. Total, 2078.

Has Beens—B. Bunch, 403; Sherman, 444; L. Bunch, 425; Manager, 339; Sock, 433. Total, 2018.

In the Bankers' tournament match on Les Miserables alleys last night Team Six defeated Team Four by 66 pins. The score:

Team Six—Weston, 461; Lamson, 426; Fletcher, 448; Walsh, 360. Total, 1694.

Team Four—Smith, 431; Stevens, 431; Lamson, 448; Whilden, 318. Total, 1628.

Miss Hilda Lee Drew will spend the first two weeks of the new year in New York.

THE SIMPLE FACT

Is, cheap Suits are cheaper here, at our prices than in the "mark down" sales.

Men's Heavy Black Cheviot Suits, all wool, for $3.75.
Men's Plaid Cheviot Suits, all wool, for $3.95
tell the story.

In better Suits from $8.00 to $20.00, including those from Rogers, Peet & Co., we have everything that a reasonable man can wish for. Cheaper in the end than "cheap" suits.

PUTNAM & SON:
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

Miss Sarah Ames of Andover street entertained about seventy people in a socially delightful manner last evening at the home of General and and Mrs. Adelbert Ames, in honor of her guest, Miss Wyman of Minneapolis.

A number of young people called at the residence of Mrs. Bitwell on Whipple street last night and presented her two excellent willow rockers. Refreshments and games followed.

Interest will commence January 1st on deposits made on or before Monday, January 3d, in the

Savings Department
OF THE
Traders' National Bank

At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.

HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue.
Chas. J. Glidden, Pres.
Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.

Cook, Taylor & Co.

CENTRAL STREET.

GARMENTS CHEAP TODAY

PRICES CUT CUT CUT CUT DOWN

Read About the Five Great Bargains We Offer.

$7.50 for an Elegant Tan Jacket.

Made of a very fine all wool kersey, lined with an all silk rhadame of fancy brocade, brown velvet collars, a Jacket that we sold for $14.

$8 for Handsome Blue and Green Boucle Jackets.

Warranted all wool and woven back goods, handsomely trimmed with braid, a Garment that we sold for $15.

$9 for a Black Boucle Jacket,

Positively all wool, lined with an extra heavy all silk Roman Stripe, trimmed with a fine cord and braid ornament. The price was $15.

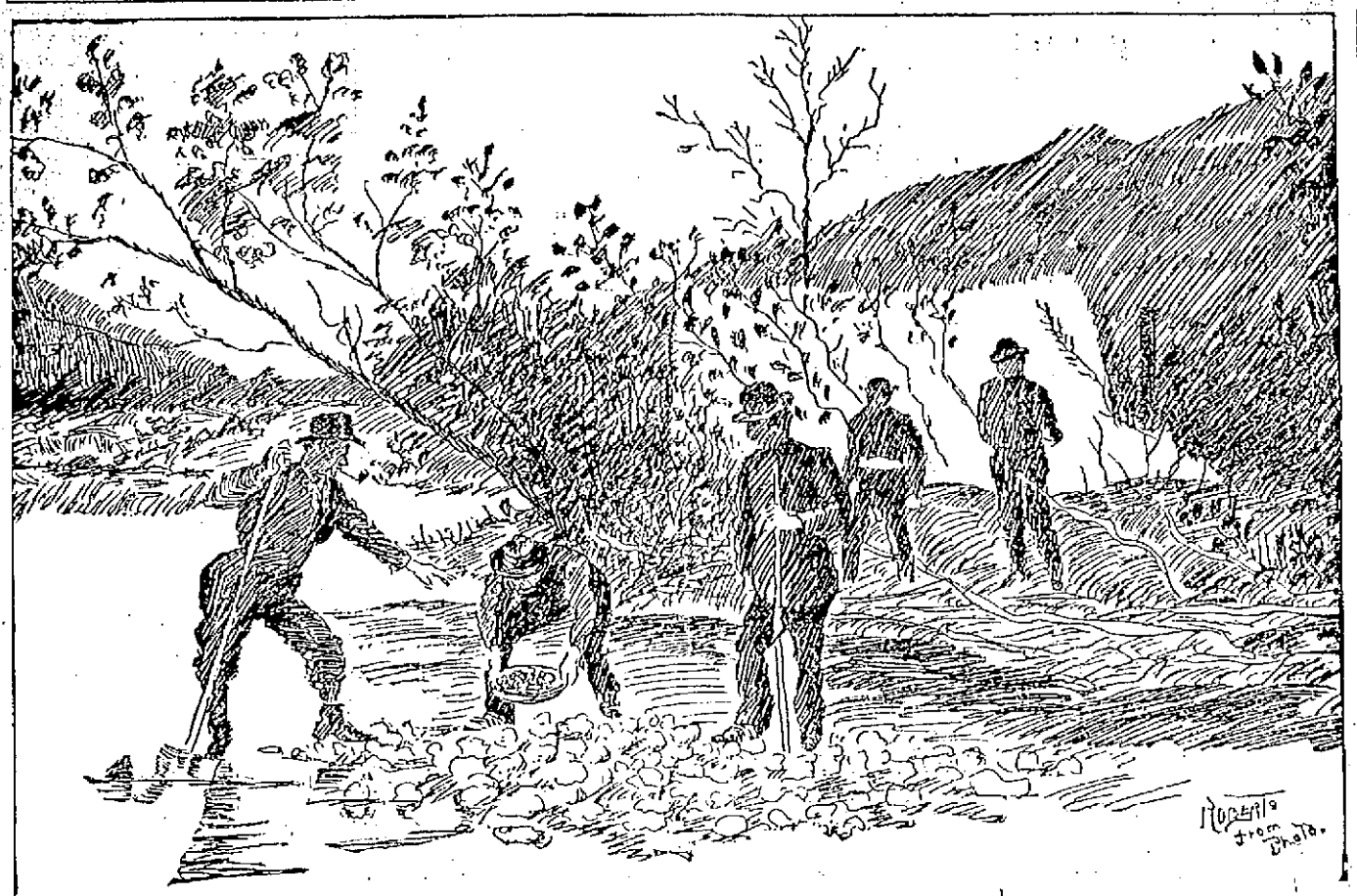
$11.50 for One of the Finest Jackets Made.

This season, in dark tan and green. The material is a heavy all wool Kersey, trimmed all around on the sleeves with bands of cloth, edged with silk braid, velvet collar, garnished with ribbon and lined with black satin Rhadame, such as sells for $1.50 a yard. The price was $20. The imported sample not a bit better, cost us $25.

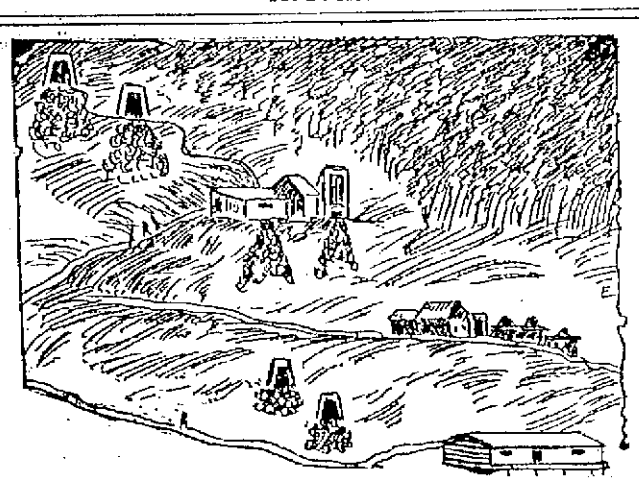
$5 for Choice of a Lot of Different Styles.

Of which we are nearly closed out. These are colored and black-lined Kerseys, velvet-piped Covert Cloth goods, Boucle and Cheviot Jackets. The prices of this lot range from $8.50 to $10.

Besides the above we have many other equally good bargains amongst our large assortment of Jackets, Capes, Skirts, Collarettes, Waists, etc.



Moran and His Companions Placer Mining.



THE "QUEEN BESS," a mine discovered by Mr. Moran and sold to a British syndicate.

HE MADE MONEY AT MINING

(Continued from Page 1.)

he raised his pick and struck a small piece of rock. The broken pieces revealed fine samples of silver ore, with mixture of lead. This was the starting point in Mr. Moran's life as a miner. The companion who had so mysteriously disappeared a half an hour before turned up to cheer the rich strike that "Jim" had made.

The claim was called the Queen Bess group and the four friends immediately started to work it. The ground was rich with the metal and the ore was taken out in quantities. They worked the claim four or five years, when they sold it out to an English syndicate with a capital stock of $600,000. The English syndicate bought the mine on the recommendation of an English expert, who reported to them that he could see $400,000 worth of ore in sight.

While the Queen Bess was under their control, Mr. Moran and his friends had prospected for other claims and succeeded in locating the Lowell, Lawrence, Smugglers', and the Home Phite group, all of which are now under their control. They also retain one-half interest in a small gold mine.

Mr. Moran says that his groups are as rich as one could desire. In most mining districts, you will find only three or four mining groups that pay while at Three Forks there are thirty-five working mines, all of which pay well.

Mr. Morans says they clear $140 a ton on their ore. It costs them from $20 to $23 a ton for freight and treatment.

Mr. Moran believes that the Klondike is not the richest gold field. He says that if he intended to prospect for gold he would visit the southern coast of Alaska.

He believes that gold abounds in that section; that it would be easier to induce investment there than in the Klondike because it is easier of access, and the climatic conditions are more favorable. He and his companions were among the first settlers of New Denver, taking up their residence there when the only abode was a log hut. He acquired a part of the township by locating a claim, and afterwards sold it out to the Canadian Pacific road.

He intends to remain in Lowell about three months and then he will return to Three Forks, N. D.

CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS.

There will be meetings of both branches of the City Council tonight, to clear up business.

Chris. Holmes' prices for jackets and coats, silk and velvet waists, fur capes, plush capes, muffs, ect., are the lowest ever known. Give him a callat 124 and 126 Merrimack street and examine goods and prices.

Shrewd and sensible piano buyers always examine Steinert's elegant line of pianos, 34 Prescott street.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

First class printing done at this office.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

MEMBERS CHOSEN

To Serve on the Democratic City Committee.

GOOD CONTEST RAGED IN WARD FOUR.

The Caucuses Were Largely Attended.

The democratic caucuses for the election of members of the democratic city committee were held last night.

The caucuses were very well attended and were finely conducted. There were no contests to speak of, there being only 92 candidates throughout the city.

The majority of next year's committee will be new members. The membership of the committee, as a result of last night's caucuses, is as follows:

Ward One—Hugh J. Murphy, Edward F. Cooney, John F. Maguire, Edward T. Burns, Patrick H. Rogers, John G. Gordon, John Carigg, Joseph F. Dawson, William Forbes.

Ward Two—Thomas H. Muldoon, James F. McCarthy, John Pendergast, Michael E. O'Brien, Henry P. Doherty, Cornelius A. Daly, Patrick A. Lyons, Owen Callahan, William Hunt, James Manning.

Ward Three—Thomas D. O'Connell, Philip McNulty, Jeremiah F. Murphy, Frank W. Reeves, Adelard Bernard, John J. Burns, Peter F. Brady, Bernard A. Connor, John J. Walsh.

Ward Four—Andrew Haley, Timothy F. Donohue, Joseph H. Gormley, John J. McQuade, Patrick F. Brady, Ralph A. Cullinan, John E. Conlon, John E. Maguire.

Ward Five—James McCarron, Dennis A. Donohoe, William F. Hunt, Martin J. Crowe, Dennis J. Murphy, John J. O'Connor, Edward Gallagan, John P. O'Hare, Charles Slattery.

Ward Six—Charles E. Clark, Thomas H. Morris, Edward Purcell, Richard Tuft, John T. Donohue, William E. Cook, John H. Nolan, Henry F. Rogers, John D. Whitney.

Ward Seven—Philip Desmarais, Robert V. Saunders, Andrew E. Barrett, John Welch, Joseph E. Venne, James A. Lavery, Edward J. Carroll, Cornelius Donovan, Daniel Looney.

Ward Eight—Oliver A. Libby, Eugene A. Shea, John Ryan, John L. Boyle, John H. McMahon, Philip P. Conners, James H. Gray, Timothy V. Wholey, James F. Owens.

Ward Nine—Thomas E. O'Day, John F. Connolly, Malachi Burns, George F. Lynch, Daniel P. O'Neil, Frank J. Simonds, Anthony A. Conway, John C. King, John H. Riordan.

A crazy Chinese mistook Sturgis' restaurant in Haverhill for a "dope joint" Christmas night and insisted on going into the rear room to have a bunk and a pipe of "hop." The proprietor told him he had made a mistake and gently threw him ou through the front door. The Celestial was crazed with opium evidently, and mistook the restaurant for the laundry where he had been hitting the pipe earlier in the evening. One of his countrymen who speaks English said the fellow came from Boston and was on the verge of collapse from the excessive use of the drug. A large crowd collected and watched the crazy antics of the Chinese with much glee.

Mr. Randolph Webster is seriously ill with heart trouble.

John Wanamaker wishes it understood that his best loved daughter is not to marry Mahomet Ali, a near relative and probable successor to the Khedive of Egypt. And yet John might well think twice before refusing his blessing upon such a union. To be appointed haberdasher to his royal joblots of Egypt is no slouch of a place for any man to have dangled before his eyes.—Haverhill Gazette.

RENT RECEIPTS.

Call at the The Sun office when you are in want of rent receipts. We have them put up in book form, one hundred receipts to a book at 25 cents each.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

WHAT

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst

SAYS:

I AM making faithful use of the genuine, Johann Hoff's Malt Extract much to my satisfaction and bodily improvement.

Yours sincerely,

C. H. Parkhurst

Ask for the genuine JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.

All Others are Worthless Imitations. Avoid substitutes.

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

Dirt of any kind on any thing quickly yields to the easy effort of the housewife who uses this great cleaner. Largest package—greatest economy. Ask the grocer for it.

THEY WONDER WHY

Jacob Doll is selling so many PIANOS. The reason why is plain. The quality is up, the price is down, the touch is wonderful, the tone is powerful, the scale is perfect, the cases are up to date and forty other reasons. Jacob Doll High Grade Pianos, 338 Merrimack street, Associate Building, opp. City Hall, Sam L. Orr, Manager.

EVERY MOTHER SHOULD Have it in the House

It will positively cure the many common ailments which will occur to the inmates of every family as long as life has woes. It soothes every ache, every lameness, every pain, every soreness everywhere. It prevents and cures asthma, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, diphtheria, gout, backing, hoarseness, headache, hooping cough, influenza and neuralgia.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

Originated in 1810, by the late Dr. A. Johnson, Family Physician.

For more than forty years I have used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in my family. I regard it one of the best and safest family medicines; used internal and external in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Dea. 2d Bapt. Ch., Bangor, Me.

CROUP. My children are subject to croup. All that is necessary is to give them a dose, bathe the chest and throat with your Liniment, tuck them in bed, and the croup disappears as if by magic. E. A. PERRENOT, Rockport, Tex.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases and Care of Sick Room," Mailed Free. Sold by all Druggists. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED),
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE
JOHN LENNON & CO., AND
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels, and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
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JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
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It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
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T. F. GARVEY & CO.
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JNO. F. KINSELLA.
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JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
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PATRICK TEAGUE.
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S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

A Present

whether useful or ornamental, is always a pleasing reminder of friendship.

BUT—

when comfort and use are combined in the gift it is all the more acceptable.

Our Shoes

will enable you to bestow a useful present for very little money.

J. J. Lonergan

215 Dutton St.

CHRIS. HOLMES'

SPECIALTY CLOAK AND FUR STORE,

124 and 126 MERRIMACK STREET.

Nobby, up-to-date Electric Seal Jackets, style of cut, worth $50; sale price $25.00.

JACKETS and COATS.

$5 Ladies' Coats now $1.98.
$6.50 Ladies' Coats now $2.98.
$12.50 Ladies' Coats now $4.98.
$15 Ladies' Coats now $6.98.
$20 Ladies' Tan Coats now $8.98.
$22.50 Ladies' Coats now $10.98.

All lined Black Boucle Cape, Thibet trimmed, sale price $1.98.

15 Children's Handsome Brown Plaid, prettily trimmed with braid, long garments, while they last $1.19 each.

Elegant whole Skin Curly Astrachan Capes, were $25; sale price $11.98.

SILK and VELVET WAISTS.

$5 Waists $2.98.
$7.50 Waists $3.98.
$10 Waists $4.98.

MISSES' JACKETS.

$6 Boucle Coats $2.98.
$10 Boucle Coats $4.98.
$12.50 All Lined Boucle Coats $7.50.

FUR CAPES.

$25 Electric Seal Capes now $12.50.
$30 Astrachan Capes now $16.50.
$50 Wool Seal Capes now $27.50.
$125 Mink Capes now $67.50.
$187.50 Mink Capes now $119.50.

FUR COLLARETTES.

$6.50 Krimmer and Electric Seal Combination Collarettes now $2.98.
$10.00 Astrachan Collarettes now $4.98.
$15 Electric Seal Collarettes now $7.50.
$18.50 Combination Collarettes now $8.98.
$20 Collarettes now $10.75.

MUFFS.

$1.25 Black French Coney 59c.
$5 Electric Seal $1.98.
$6.50 Muffs $2.98.
$10 Muffs $4.98.

PLUSH CAPES.

1 lot 36 inches long, Thibet trimmed, Satin lined Plush Capes, made to sell for $17.50; fire sale price $8.98.

A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

The prices that we are closing out our entire stock of High Grade Cloaks and Furs are the lowest I have ever known in my past fifteen year's experience in the Cloak business in Lowell.—CHRIS. HOLMES.

These Crowds Mean Something!

Our Past Victories Insure our Future Success.

Our Prophesies Are Materializing.

The Greatest Sale of the Times

The rushing business of the past weeks speaks well for this store's resources and popularity with the people; therefore is our continued success a foregone conclusion—for every promise is fulfilled.

When this old reliable company announces that they are selling their whole well-assorted stock of over

$75,000 Worth of Fine Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods

At about one-third their actual value. That's exactly what they mean, and the people believe us why? Because we never attempted to fool them. It's a fact well and widely known that our clothing is far superior in every respect to that which is shown by most stores about us. WE ARE AND ALWAYS HAVE BEEN A STRICTLY FINE CLOTHING HOUSE and that's why these SLAUGHTER PRICES mean so much to you. Tell your neighbors about the following stupendous offering for THURSDAY MORNING.

$5.90 $5.90 $5.90 $5.90 $5.90

$12 OVERCOATS FOR $5.90 THURSDAY

A PURCHASE

bound to delight and greatly please the bargain seekers and make our business boom as never before in our great Overcoat Department.

A leading Boston manufacturer's overstock sacrificed to us because of the unseasonable weather. This was the most tempting opportunity ever offered to us to own fine Winter Overcoats at prices bearing no relation to their intrinsic value. Although we had on our counters the largest stock of Overcoats shown in this city, we could not resist the opportunity to give our patrons this fine lot of Black Kersey Overcoats at price, less than manufacturing cost. There are just 347 coats in the lot. Every one new, stylish, of this season's make, in all sizes, 34 to 50; made in the best manner and guarantee them first class in every particular. You cannot duplicate these coats in or out of Lowell at less than $12. They'll be sold in a rush at the unheard of and ridiculous price of $5.90. If you want one of these plums you must be on hand early Thursday morning or you'll surely get left. No such a chance was ever offered to the buying public before.

$12 OVERCOATS FOR $5.90 THURSDAY

$5.90 $5.90 $5.90 $5.90 $5.90

Lowell One-Price Clothing Co. Nos. 72 to 86 MERRIMACK STREET.

STEINERT'S PIANOS

34 Prescott Street.

One of the most acceptable presents that could be given

YOUR WIFE

is a Piano selected from our elegant stock comprising in part Steinway, Hardman, Gabler, Braumuller and Pease Pianos. Low prices. Easy terms.

STEINERT'S PIANOS

34 Prescott Street.

Reliable Attendance

No More Use for Midwives.

Do not risk your life in confinement. Dr. A. Willinski, German Physician, having 14 years' experience, will give you the most careful attention, for which he will not charge you more than $5.00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.

Dr. A. Willinski, 9 Tyler St. Lowell, Mass.

Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

BUNCO REED HAS FLOWN

Leaving Bail of About $28,000 for Commonwealth.

He Failed to Appear in Police Court Today—Sketch of His Career as a Princely Swindler—The Head of a Gang.

It's good-day, Mr. Reed.

The alleged bunco man has "flown the coop" and the coffers of Middlesex county are $7000 richer as a result.

Reed's case was on the trial list in police court today, but when the opening of court came, Mr. Reed was not present. He had defaulted.

The fact that he did not appear in Gardner according to the agreement in his bond is very apparent.

Now it is believed by the police that Reed will keep out of the way while his friends attempt to settle the case against him by the payment of money to his alleged victims. Such an attempt was made at Bridgewater but the victim couldn't see that half the loaf was better than none and refused to accept $2500, having been swindled out of $4500.

REED'S RECENT CASE.

It is this incident in particular, coupled with events that have gone before, that led the authorities to speak of John Reed or John Greenhalge, or whatever his name may be, as being a clever man. They also speak of an organized gang that is prepared to put up half a million of dollars, if necessarys, to keep their members, or at least their leader, out of jail. In the cases of Reed, as has already been told, nearly $28,000 in cash has been deposited as security for hisperson.

Tuesday Reed was bailed out from the East Cambridge jail in $7000, and no sooner was the door of his cell opened than he was re-arrested by State Officer Bean and taken to Framingham, where he was required to deposit $2500. Reed's friends felt confident that he would be surely let go then, but another officer stepped forward with other papers and started for Brockton.

Wednesday morning he was bailed out in $4500. Two other parties wanted him. The police at Gardner and a constable stood ready to convey him to Connecticut to answer to a civil suit for $7000. Here Reed's friends played a masterly stroke, and Reed coolly followed his counsel, Colonel M. A. Giles, to Boston.

The jail officials in Cambridge say the case of Reed is the most curious they have ever run across. When he was being bailed out on Tuesday he was visited by two mysterious "friends," and his counsel, Colonel W. A. Giles of Worcester.

One of his friends was introduced as "Mr. Gould of New Orleans," a friend of a friend of Reed," but who "really" knew nothing of him himself. Strange to say, however, Mr. Gould was willing to put up $7000 for Reed, which immediately secured his release.

No names were attached to the documents effecting the release, the cash being forthcoming, and rendering it unnecessary to sign any formal bonds.

One of the men who put up the money for Reed in Cambridge, in talking the matter over with one of the officers said there was half a million dollars back of Reed to secure his freedom from the charges pending against him.

Reed was arrested November 10 by the police of Clinton after a hard chase. He and a companion, it was alleged, had been making a tour of that district for weeks before, making the acquaintance of gullible people, mainly of the farming class.

On November 10 Emory B. Page of that town notified Constable A. D. Parker that two strangers were in the woods near the house of Samuel Dickinson, a well-to-do farmer, 70 years old, who is regarded in his town as about as sharp a man at driving a bargain as there is in existence.

Constables Hanna and Parker started on a hunt in a carriage. They discovered two buggies, one in the woods, the other in a roadway. In the latter were seated Farmer Dickinson and one of the bunco men. The other sharper dressed in a linen coat and a slouch hat, was standing beside the buggy, his clothes giving him a decidedly verdant appearance.

The constables passed and returned, and noted that the two were playing cards. Parker told Farmer Dickinson that he wanted to see him about some cows. Dickinson said he would come right away. The constables drove into the farmer's yard. Soon the selected victim came to the house. He said he had been playing cards; that the men did not get anything out of him, and that he had returned for more money. He said he had already won $10, but when they searched his clothes for his gains they could not be found.

Dickson was sent back to rejoin the strangers, but when he got in sight of the place where they had tarried, the pals of a few minutes before had disappeared. He returned to the officers, and then began a thirty-mile chase across country from town to town. Each bunco man had a horse and buggy, one closely following the other.

In the meantime the fleeing men went through Bolton to Lancaster, then turned and drove to Clinton. Chief Willoughby despatched Policemen Johnston and Lamson with the idea that the men were coming from Bolton. About the time the policemen reached Water street the much-wanted strangers drove up, but headed toward Bolton.

The one ahead lashed his horse and escaped.

Policeman Johnston grabbed the rear horse, but the occupant of the buggy refused to give up the reins. The confidence man was taken to the police station.

He gave his name as John Reed, residence nowhere; and disclaimed any knowledge of the occupant of the other buggy. On his person was found $737, several physicians' prescriptions, and a list of names, opposite which was the age of the owner and what he was worth. Taken from the buggy was a neat-looking leather case in which were two gilt-trimmed tin boxes.

In one of the boxes were two envelopes one marked "Deed" the other "Mortgage." There were also among the contents what at a casual glance looked like stock certificates, but were not; also the lower part of a calendar which bears a close resemblance to a sheet of coupons.

Reed's description given there was a man about 5 feet, 8 inches, 40 years old, well dressed in dark clothes, wears a dark derby hat weighs about 170 pounds and has a smooth face. His companion is described as a trifle lighter, about the same height and had on a dark ulster over his linen duster. He had a heavy light moustache.

Reed was charged merely with attempt to swindle and assault upon the officers at first, and was held in $1200 on both counts. In default of bonds he was taken to the jail at Fitchburg, but there were so many reports of cases which he was accused of committing, came in and so large a number of warrants was presented that the bail was increased to $10,000.

It was alleged that Reed and his pal had duped a number of farmers in and about Worcester county, and had arranged for some extensive operations where wires had been laid.

It was believed that it was this organized gang that had secured $6500 from a farmer in Durham, N. H., $4500 from another in Brattleboro, Vt., $12,000 from a Vermont bank president, $45 0 from Martin Wood of Bridgewater, $3500 from J. F. Leighton of Franklin Falls, N. H., $2500 from Charles Sweetser of Lowell, and this list is considered but a small proportion of the swindles in the New England states perpetrated by this gang. The position of "John Reed" is rather unique.

It is not unusual to catch men who lay around depots and wharves to dupe persons considered gullible, but his case far surpasses anything of the sort.

There is little doubt that Reed and his accomplice were the ones who attempted to swindle Martin Howland of Halifax September 10.

Two men called at Howland's home a day or two previous to that time and inquired for Mr. Howland. They were informed that he was absent from home.

The men put in an appearance again the next day. Howland was at the Town Hall. The men found him there.

The man, who was without doubt, Reed, informed Mr. Howland that he was in search of a place, which he wanted for an invalid relative.

Howland suspected their purpose and refused to have anything to do with them.

Elijah Clapp of Greenbush received a visit from them and was coaxed to take a buggy ride, but suspecting something wrong, he jumped out and started for home.

Louis Ludlow, one of the gang, is much wanted, as he is considered Reed's right hand man in all these operations.

FUNERALS.

BRENNAN—The funeral of Rose Ann Brennan took place this morning from St. Peter's church, where a requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of her soul by Rev. Fr. McKenna. The pall bearers were John Rutledge, Patrick Regan, John O'Brien, and Martin Hansbury. Interment was oin the Cathilic cemetery.

DREAM REVEALS GOLD.

Indiana Man Claims to Have Found a Mine In New Mexico.

Twenty-five years ago J. B. Pearce of Ligonier, Ind., started for New Mexico to prospect for gold. He finally tired of life in the diggings and returned to Ligonier. Previous to leaving the mining country he found pieces of rich gold which convinced him that somewhere near his claim was a mine of fabulous richness.

A few years after he returned he began having dreams, and these dreams always pictured a wonderful mine. At last the location was about given to him in the dreams. A year ago he could stand it no longer, and he left for Elizabethtown, N. M., to see what there was in the dreams. Intelligence recently received indicates that after a year's search the treasure which he saw so many times in his bed at Ligonier had in reality been discovered, and he was the discoverer.

It is claimed that way up in the mountains he has opened up a vein which will run at times as high as $10,000 a ton and that most of the vein will run $2,500. He seems to have a great fortune within his grasp. The information received indicates that he hunted many days for the scenes which were presented to him night after night. They were found at last, just as he had dreamed them, even to detail.

He began digging exactly where in his dreams he could see the great gold find laid open, and after digging for several days he came upon the gold. The mine is within a few miles of his old claim, but he does not remember of ever having seen this particular spot before.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A BENSON'S PLASTER applied over the seat of pain cures it whether it be sharp and shooting, dull and aching, steady or intermittent; curing the ailment whether Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, Grippe, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Muscular Rheumatism, Lumbago, Backache, Sprains, or Joint Inflammations, etc.

The only Porous Plaster of Positive Medicinal Virtue.

Insist upon a Benson's. Refuse substitutes. Price 25 cents.
Seabury & Johnson, M'f'g Chemists, N. Y.

FOR DISINFECTING BOOKS

At the Public Library as Done in New York City.

Members of the Board of Health Favor the Scheme to Prevent Spread of Disease—Fumigating Plant Needed.

The recent action of the New York health authorities in issuing an order providing that books let out from the public library shall be disinfected before being given out again, is a commendable one in that it aims to prevent the spread of contagion among the citizens of the great metropolis.

If commendable in New York, why not here?

The great mass of the people it is who foster contagious diseases and the great mass it is who patronize the city libraries. All classes and conditions of people, the clean and the unclean alike, have access to the books of the city library in Lowell, as elsewhere, and hence it is not unreasonable to presume that if it is possible for disease to be transmitted from one to another through such agencies, it is equally probable that it is being so transmitted.

It has been shown so conclusively as to cause their removal from the schools that the slates used by children will carry contagious diseases from the use of one slate by different pupils. If such is the case with slates, so it is with books. If the hat or coat which one wears is an agency through which disease may be carried, surely a book that is handled and even kept in the sickroom during the course of a disease is also an agency.

Hats, clothing, etc., are fumigated after the disease has spent itself and before they are used again. Why should not books be treated similarly?

But it's only a fad, some say; a scheme whereby a bacteriologist out of a job will find a good berth. In this age of fads and hobbies, this new idea must not be considered such at first thought, but whatever aims to prevent the spread of disease is not a useless, money-eating fad, but a most urgent necessity and one which will cause no adverse criticism for the board of health that adopts it.

The idea of fumigating books is not entirely a new one, and to a certain extent Lowell is ahead even of New York in this respect, as I have heard from Dr. Harrington of Lowell's board of health.

About a year ago, at the doctor's suggestion, a small fumigator was purchased and placed in the city library for the purpose of disinfecting books in that library.

Then the Board of Health, whenever it received information of the existence of any contagious disease in the city, sent notice immediately to the library people to the effect that such disease exists at such a house and the library people refuse any and all card holders residing in that house the use of books until they have received a notice from the Board to the effect that disease no longer exists there. Also, in these cases, should any book be held by cardholders in that house before the notice is received, and afterward be returned the book is immediately disinfected.

The system is in vogue at present, but it is not broad enough to be a real preventive. While the idea itself is all right, it doesn't fully answer its purpose.

As all card holders know, there is nothing that is more generally loaned about than a library card. Then there are many, particularly in this city of innumerable lodging houses, who hold cards with addresses upon them that might have been correct at the time the card was taken, but which, owing to the removal of the owner to a different abode, are at present incorrect. In these cases, and these are many, the Board of Healths scheme falls flat, as the resident of the disease-infected house may get out all the books he chooses on a friend's card, and the library folks and the Board of Health are none the wiser.

Hence, it would seem that the proper way for the Board of Health to do would be to follow the commendable example of the New York board and disinfect all books received.

Dr. T. F. Harrington of the Board of Health was seen by a reporter in regard to the matter and in answer to the latter's inquiries, said: "I think we are ahead of New York in the matter of fumigating books coming from houses where contagious diseases exist. Our method covers the ground quite thoroughly. To fumigate all the books would necessitate the establishment of a fumigating plant. Now, not confining ourselves to the spread of contagious diseases through the agency of books alone, but regarding the subject in a more general light, Lowell is sadly in need of a proper kind of a fumigating plant. At present we have a very inferior shanty that we dignify with the name of fumigating house, in which the employes of the health department fumigate their clothing after a visit to an infected house. But we have no place in which to fumigate the clothing and furniture taken from these houses and when our men take such articles, they destroy them. Of course, we must pay the owners for the articles that we destroy in the interest of public health, whereas, if we possessed a good fumigating plant, we might disinfect household articles and return them to their owners free from the germs of disease. A fumigating plant would pay for itself in a very short time.

"But a fumigating plant, while important, is not as badly needed as a contagious disease hospital. One of the greatest preventives against the spread of such diseases is isolation and when all the contagious cases of the city are together in one building, the probability of the contagion spreading is lessened greatly. At present, there is no place to which a contagious case can be taken. The law states that having received recommendation from the Board of Health, a city council shall erect a contagious hospital. We have notified the city government several times of the need of such a hospital, but as yet nothing has been done, although the law makes it mandatory on them to find the building on recommendation of the board."

William F. Curtin, another member of the board, said:

"The order of the New York Board of Health is a good one, for we cannot take too many precautions against the spread of disease through our city. The Sun's suggestion as to local application of the system is a move in the right direction. I can see how disease could be communicated through books. It is only a question of time when the New York Board's action will be copied by every health board in the country. Might it not be said, too, that contagion lurks in the materials used by the little children at our kindergarten schools, all handling the same articles. Whether or not the disinfecting of books is the proper course to pursue, it is evident that something must be done to prevent the spread of disease."

THE C. C. CLUB

HOLDS A PRETTY AND WELL ATTENDED RIBBON PARTY.

The C. and C. ribbon party in Runels' hall last evening was a decided and beautiful success. It was the second in a pleasant series of dances and was attended by a large and merry gathering. The decorations were of a floral nature and were charming. The matrons were Mrs. Griggs, Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Woodman.

Promptly at 8.15 o'clock a very novel march was begun, led by Mr. Charles E. Dickson. There were 75 couples in it and each lady carried a yard and a half of ribbon, alternating red, white and blue, producing a most agreeable effect.

Mr. Charles E. Dickson was master of ceremonies and was assisted by the following aids, who also acted as ushers: Harry E. Hallowell, chairman; Harry Gardner, A. W. Smith, Austin B. Casey, Walter Kendall, T. A. Dickson and J. H. Donohue. Messrs. W. H. Currul and George W. Casey were the directors.

The following committees assisted in making the party such a complete success: Reception committee—Chairman, Herbert C. Whitney; aids, F. R. Grant, W. H. Cowdrey, Charles Williams, C. A. Donohue, H. O. Taft and William McIntyre. Arrangement committee—Chairman, E. A. Clifford; aids, E. C. Stillings, W. F. Whitcomb, J. Stanley, W. Hillard, R. Thorpe and J. A. Dooley.

Among the out-of-town guests were Miss Carrie Fletcher, Boston; Harry Fox, Melrose; Miss Ida Rheinhardt, Worcester; Miss Edith Golden, Miss Grace Stanley, Mr. J. Robert Smith, Mr. Robert Preistman and Mr. William McDade of Lawrence; Miss Ella Hutchinson, Dracut; Miss Anna Dobbins, Nashua, N. H., and Mr. Daniel Lynch of Wakefield.

CITY HALL NEWS.

The members of next year's city government held a meeting last night and drew lots for seats.

The aldermen will be seated in the following order, beginning at the left of the Mayor's desk—Alderman Libby, Alderman Goward, Alderman Cosgrove, Alderman Derby, Alderman Holbrook, Alderman Peirce, Alderman Rivet, Alderman Dimon, Alderman Tuttle.

In the Council nearly all the democrats will have seats on the right of the president.

After the drawing of seats the democratic members went into conference but took not action.

Z. W. Sturtevant states that he is not a candidate for member of the Board of Police.

Cleve Cheney is out fighting for the office of superintendent of streets. It is said he is chafing for the opportunity to throw out republicans and put in democrats on the street department. Cleve always was very kind to democrats and when he comes up as a candidate the democrats in the City Council will surely remember his kindness—Nit.

DEATHS.

HALPIN—Elizabeth Halpin, aged 44 years(died this morning at her home, 168 Warren street.

FURLONG—Peter L. Furlong, child of James and Annie Furlong, died this morning at 65 Holt street.

MATRIMONIAL.

NELSON—COMEY.

At the Unitarian parsonage, Westford, Wednesday night, Rosco A. Nelson and Fannie E. Comey were married by Rev. L. Buckshorn. Frank Nelson was best man and Della Blodgett was bridesmaid. The happy couple will spend their honeymoon in Worcester and on their return will reside in Graniteville.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Frank Holt, son of George Holt, of Market street, was knocked down and run over by a team yesterday and seriously injured. He narrowly escaped fatal injuries.

At a meeting of the directors of the Traders National bank of this city, held yesterday, the ninth consecutive annual dividend was declared of 2½ per cent., payable by check January 1, 1898, to stockholders of record December 31, 1897.

DEVOURED BY COUGARS.

Famished Animals Make Prey of Two Prospectors In British Columbia.

Out of the snowy north has come an appalling story of the fate of two prospectors who battled with a band of famished cougars and were killed and eaten.

The news of the affair was brought recently in a letter which from the postmark was evidently mailed at Thurlow island on Dec. 15, and which itself bears the date of "Knight's Inlet, B. C., Dec. 1."

The writer of the letter tells that during the extremely cold weather and heavy snowstorms in the latter part of November a large number of cougars, desperate from long hunger, were forced from their fastnesses to the country along the coast. At the point where the animals appeared were two prospectors who were engaged in work on a mining claim. The cougars attacked the men, and after a fierce battle killed and devoured them. The gruesome tale is given here, with the language of the letter referred to:

KNIGHT'S INLET, Dec. 1.

An awful thing happened here on the 25th of November while two young men were prospecting up the inlet.

They were drilling on a ledge on the shore and there came a heavy snowstorm which drove all the wild animals down to the beach. The cougars and wolves are as plentiful as squirrels, but the two men went to work the morning after the storm. It seems that they had scarcely started their work when they were attacked by a band of cougars and both were devoured.

My partner and I came along about 12 o'clock and found nothing but a few bones and six big cougars on the spot. We easily picked up the little that remained of the men, for the cougars had eaten all but four pieces of the bones. The prospectors were J. Crag and D. E. Peters, and they had come from some place near Toronto. Each was about 30 years of age.

The cougars and wolves are destroying all the hogs and young stock. There is a French trapper here who says that he has been trapping 15 years and has not seen such a great number of furious animals before. Every little island is alive with deer. They are compelled to swim to get clear of the cougars and wolves.

R. O. BARTON,
N. G. GIBBEN,
Prospectors.

—San Francisco Examiner.

TEN YEARS' TRAMP.

George Harold's Trip Around the World Will Soon Be Completed.

George Harold of Newport, Ky., can certainly lay just claim to the title of "King of Tramps." On the 17th day of March, 1888, Harold left San Francisco on a ten years' tramp on a wager of $5,000. The conditions of the contract were that he was neither to beg nor buy the necessaries of life and was to accept nothing unless given gratis. He was also to raise $5,000 and make the journey afoot. Thus far he has accumulated $4,600. He has visited all points in the foreign countries named in the agreement.

"The King of Tramps," or the original "Boy Tramp," as he terms himself, visited Eaton and stopped at the Central House, where he entertained an immense crowd in the hotel lobby with many interesting narratives. During his years of wandering about this and foreign countries he has collected many articles of value as mementos. Among his vast collection he claims to possess a coat once worn by President McKinley, a vest of Grover Cleveland's and a pair of gloves once the property of Hon. W. J. Bryan. From other countries he has brought like articles of noted personages. He says he has hundreds of articles given him by noted criminals. A pipe which Jackson smoked he claims is in his possession. A nail that was driven through a negro's hand who was burned at the stake in the south and a necktie of Walling's are a few of his belongings.

"The King of Tramps" left recently for Richmond, Ind. From there he goes to Dayton, O. Harold is about 27 years old and of German descent. His destination is Richmond, and he says he is confident of winning the wager and reaching his destination on March 17, 1898, when he will have finished his ten years' tramp. He has a wife and child and mother and brother residing in Newport, Ky.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Senator Penrose's High Chair.

The chair of Senator Penrose in the senate is a curiosity. Mr. Penrose is so tall and slim that he cannot sit in an ordinary chair without bending his knees so that it produces absolute pain. He complained about his chair the other day, and the sergeant-at-arms determined to fix it so that the senator could sit in it with comfort. Recently it returned from the upholsterer's. The seat exhibited a broad expanse of red leather fully eight inches thick. Alongside the other chairs it looks like a meat block of bright red leather. Mr. Penrose says he doesn't care how it looks. It feels comfortable, and he can sit in it and rest his legs, and that is all he cares for. Any other man who occupies that chair is compelled to let his feet dangle without touching the floor. Senator Vest in it would look like a child in a high chair.—Washington Times.

First class printing at this office.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of
INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.
Recipe of Old Dr SAMUEL PITCHER
Pumpkin Seed - Alx. Senna - Rochelle Salts - Anise Seed - Peppermint - Bi Carbonate Soda - Worm Seed - Clarified Sugar - Wintergreen Flavor.
A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac Simile Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
NEW YORK.
At 6 months old
35 DOSES – 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA
The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher.
ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.
THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CREDIT TO ALL

Great Stock Reducing Sale.

Tomorrow we will inaugurate in every department our usual Grand Semi-Annual Clearance Sale. The brisk buying season is over and we propose to convert the balance of our stock into cash, utterly regardless of previous price or value. If you are not in need of Clothing now, supply your future needs. Prices are steadily advancing, and such wonderfully low figures are impossible next year.

LADIES' CAPES

That sold for $7.75 and $8 50, now $4.98.

LADIES' JACKETS.

In order to close out at once, 15 Garments now $7.98.

MEN'S SUITS.

Strictly All-Wool, were $15 and $16, sale price $8.75 and $9.75.

MEN'S OVERCOATS

In Black and Blue Beaver, sold for $17 and $18, now $10.75.

By taking inventory, we find a lot of 59 Coats and Vests, sizes 14, 15, 16 and 17, mismatched. They are all of the best grade Worsted and Cassimere, and worth from $3.50 to $6.75. We will close them out at $1.75. OUR EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM FOR ONE AND ALL. No extra charge for credit, and money back if you want it.

Caesar Misch
78 MIDDLESEX ST., LOWELL.

Do You Buy For Cash?

Tomorrow morning we inaugurate the most remarkable Slaughter Sale of Clothing, Hats and Men's Furnishing Goods ever seen in busy Lowell.

O'Hearn & Dowd
OLD POST OFFICE.

Slaughter In Prices

Our entire line of Cloaks and Furs to be literally slaughtered. No attention paid to the cost. We must close out the goods. No time as good as the present. Come at once.

SPECIAL LOT.
200 Jackets, not a poor style in the lot, light or dark shades, early season's prices were from $9.00 to $12 each, we offer you now your choice at $4.50.

JACKETS.
$4.00 Beaver Jackets at $1.93.
$ .75 Frieze Jackets at $2.75.
$7.50 Boucle Jackets at $3.95.
$8 50 Covert Cloth Jackets at $3.95.
$13.50 Boucle Jackets at $5.75.
$15 Beaver Jackets at $6.95.

CAPES.
1 lot Beaver Capes, handsomely braided, regular price $4, special price, $1.75.
$7.50 Plush Capes at $3.50.
$10 Boucle Capes at $4.95.

FURS.
$3000 stock of Furs at less than cost. Collarettes from $1.29 to $16.50, worth from $4.00 to $35.00. Fur Capes from $5.75 to $19.50, worth from $9.75 to $12.50 each.

N. Y. Cloak & Suit Co.
12 JOHN STREET.

TEETH $5 to $10 a Set
No Charge For Extracting
Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p.m. Not open Evenings
DR. J. K. BICKNELL & SON, Painless Dentists. Rooms 24, 25, 26, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

THE LOWELL SUN

John H. Harrington, Publisher.
SUN BUILDING,
Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE SUN IS
A Member of the Associated Press

It seems that some of the southern correspondents who describe the textile industries for northern papers are receiving a salary from the Arkwright club. They are writing with the evident purpose of making it appear that the present depression in New England mills is due to southern competition—something which is wholly false.

We notice that some of the Lowell operatives give great weight to the opinion of certain labor leaders of Fall River. There are a few such leaders in Fall River who are traitors to the labor cause, wolves in sheep's clothing, and that is why the mills of Fall River generally take the lead in cutting wages. These men always advise submission, no matter what may be the injustice imposed by the employers.

THE CUT DOWN.

It is admitted on all sides that the cut-down of wages in the mills is not a cruel, wanton robbery, that it has been brought about by dull markets and smaller profits than cotton mills have usually made; but it is now equally certain that the claim that the cut-down is the result of Southern competition is untenable. Even the Courier acknowledges this. The manufacturers had shouted so much for the election of President McKinley, they committed their judgment, their faith, and even their business so confidently to the outcome of his policy that they are now ashamed to acknowledge their mistake. They are ashamed to admit to the men whom they cajoled into voting for McKinley, that their confidence was misplaced. They prefer, if possible, to find another cause for the dull times and so they hit upon Southern competition as the most desirable. But the public, as do the operatives, now realize the real reasons for the cut-down. Neither the election of McKinley nor the passage of the Dingley bill, nor all the empty promises made by republican orators has availed to improve business in the least.

Had not the wheat famine abroad raised the price of that product, the "pall" which hung over the farmers of the West would not yet be lifted; that it has been lifted we are assured by the Courier, which endeavors to put the most favorable construction upon the situation. In fact, our esteemed neighbor would credit the republican party with the calamity of European nations in saying that it has raised the price of wheat. In crediting the republican party with the famine abroad, it will be proper to charge up also the depression at home, the cut-down in the mills, and the enforced idleness.

If the cotton manufacturers were satisfied with reasonable profits and if they conducted their mills on the most economic principles, they could get along fairly, despite the dull market, without a cut-down in wages.

ELIJAH A. MORSE'S IDIOTCY.

If there ever was a narrow minded bigot foisted into public notice by prejudice and ignorance, that man is Hon. Elijah A. Morse. During the days when the A.P.A. disgraced the state and nation, Mr. Morse was a prominent figure. He was even mentioned for the presidency by the so-called defenders of the flag. That was a tribute to his narrowness that will never be forgotten. Of all the men in public life at that time Hon. Elijah A. Morse seemed to be the most acceptable to that proscriptive order. Is it any wonder that he is now among the formost to advocate the repeal of all the labor laws that prevent industrial serfdom in Massachusetts. There are men and women, he says, in Massachusetts, who want to work more hours per day than the law permits. Very likely, where wages are so far reduced that by working the time limit a man cannot support his family or those dependent upon him, he is willing to work fifteen or twenty hours a day rather than have them starve. Where a mother has to work to sustain perhaps her husband and a number of little ones, she would continue unceasingly if permitted. That is characteristic of human nature, but Mr. Morse seems not to understand human nature. He seems to look upon the toilers as pieces of machinery, or as beasts of burden. Did ever Mr. Morse hear of sailors when reduced to starvation at sea eating the flesh of their comrades? They did so to save their lives. In a similar manner, operatives will work until they drop helpless at their machines if permitted, to earn the means of subsistence for those dependent upon them; but is it right for the state to permit such self-abuse? Is it right to allow men or women to adopt this gradual method of suicide? Only a brute in human form would tolerate such cruelty; none but heartless tyrants would suggest more rigorous labor laws than exist at present. Let the Arkwright club present its claims to the legislature. The labor men will go and meet them and if a single labor law now on the statute books of this state be repealed, then let the legislators responsible therefor bear the consequences. It is just as well for the plutocrats of the Arkwright club to remember that there is a limit to what the people will bear and that if goaded much farther they will soon assert their sovereignty in a most terrible way.

It behooves the Arkwright trust and the corruptors of legislatures and Congress itself to go slow in reviving oppressive laws, lest the people be driven to the last resort in defending their rights against general spoliation.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Springfield Republican—New York is not to merge into its greater self without a grand hurrah, after all. You have only to read the Sun to discover that the Journal is arranging a monster fete which surely ought to reconcile old Father Knickerbocker to his new people in law. Processions, illuminated and decorated floats, numbers of brass bands, choral thousands, fireworks and cannon will combine to keep the city awake and agog until New Year's morning. The people will do the rest. The Journal may well be proud these times. To have its enterprise in this particular recognized by another metropolitan newspaper is indeed a triumph—almost unheard of. It might be certified to as a great newspaper by the Emperor of China and the Cacique of Peru, if there is such a person, but you would never suspect it from the columns of its neighbors.

Boston Herald—The Springfield Republican is working up a movement to secure the assistance of the state police in putting down hoodlumism in the rural districts. Undoubtedly the assistance ought to be rendered wherever it is needed. But what excuse have the rural communities got to offer for failing to attend to duties that properly belong to them? Are they prepared to confess judgment and put themselves strictly under state police surveillance?

Boston Post—The meeting in Faneuil Hall for the consideration of the introduction of the Moody-Boynton railroad into Boston ought to be well attended. The scheme is one of which the public has heard a great deal and of which it will be interesting to hear more. It may mean a great deal to Boston.

The testimony brought forward in favor of this plan of rapid transit has such weight that it cannot be lightly disregarded. It justly demands consideration, for if the plan is all that it assumes to be, or all that competent judges declare it to be, it ought to be a great advantage to the city of Boston. The novelty of the thing may startle; but if it will do what is claimed for it, a revolution in passenger transportation is in sight.

Mr. Boynton is an earnest man. He has a marvellous scheme. Give him a chance.

Fall River Globe—The action of President McKinley in pardoning so many criminals guilty of embezzling public funds is being severely but justly condemned by the newspaper press, with the exception of his party organs. Having just added to this big list by pardoning a Missouri bank embezzler while serving a seven years' sentence for making away with $20,000 of trust funds, the Springfield Republican remarks: "We should not dare to say just how many criminals of this stamp President McKinley has pardoned, but the number is getting to be a large one. Does he regard such offenses as too trivial to merit the punishments inflicted by law? He is making public proclamation to this effect as clearly as he can."

Tacoma Ledger—Good advertising consists in making known that you have something to offer that people want and making it so thoroughly known that you will be able to dispose of all you have for sale. It does no good to advertise something you have not and create a demand you cannot supply. That sort of advertising is sure to end in embarrassment, if not with something worse.

Springfield Union—Francis L. Loomis, the American minister to Venezuela, says that Governor Pingree of Michigan has acquired some very valuable asphalt concessions, but he has had to pay back half as much again, because he talked too soon and told of their value, which made the Venezuelans appreciate their worth. If Governor Pingree had had some good friend write to him and say: "Dear Pingree, don't talk," he would have found his asphalt venture more profitable. Pingree, in advertising himself, had acquired the habit of expressing his views on a multitude of topics to the newspapers and so could not bridle his tongue when it came to a personal business matter. Perhaps he will know the value of silence hereafter.

New York Journal—The insistence of the Sun that the pension list should be published is commendable from every point of view. It is good journalism and it is patriotism. Nothing more curious in controversial literature has yet appeared than certain letters which have been sent to the Sun attacking its position. There have been people who seem to think that in its assault upon the abuses of the pension system the Sun was really manifesting antagonism to all that principle of broad nationality upon which our government is founded and to which every patriotic newspaper must give its adhesion. Others seem to think that to publish the names of the pensioners might here and there mortify men or women who were drawing pensions, but who, it seems, don ot regard the pension roll as a roll of honor.

Neither criticism has foundation in comomn sense. The work undertaken by the Sun is one which will be of advantage not only to the taxpayers of the nation, but, if honestly prosecuted, will be of even greater advantage to the pensioner.

If the pension list is a roll of honor, the honorable men whose names appear thereon, should join in the effort to purge it of the unworthy.

Miss Alice Richardson is home for the holiday vacation from Smith college.

The second of the Mechanics' hall cotillions will be given tonight.

Miss Blanche G. Shaw is the guest of Miss Mabelle Willis at Ipswich, Mass., during the holidays.

KEEP your blood pure, your appetite good, your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has power to keep you WELL.

I LOVE TO REMEMBER

BY NICHOLAS DALY DEDICATED TO MISS MAUD GONNE.

Miss Maud Gonne, the Irish Joan of Arc, has accepted a dedication of the following song, entitled "I Love to Remember, written by Nicholas Daly:

The author is a young Irishman, whose previous record as a poet has commanded marked distinction.

Among his works is an allegorical poem, entitled "Ephrald Not Eve," recently published and dedicated by permission to the Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone. The poem is one that has gained for Mr. Daly widespread fame. The British press in criticizing it, spoke highly of its originality and conception.

—John N. O'Hara, New York.

I LOVE TO REMEMBER.

I love to remember the bright days of yore,
So sweetly by pleasure beguiled;
The friends who frequented my old cottage door
And the same that I loved when a child;
And fancy I rove through the elderwood grove,
By the hawthorns blooming and gay;
While the lark sings aloud from a gold-fringed cloud,
In a beautiful land far away.

CHORUS.

In that dear little island away o'er the sea,
That I love to remember with pride,
The fairest of all the fair lands that be
The brightest that shine from the breast fo the sea,
The dearest of all in the world to me,
My own land, whatever betide.

The wine-woven trellis, with sun-dappled shade
Embellished that homestead of old;
No fountains superb in the summer light played
All brilliant and fair to behold.
No statuary strove in the ivy's embrace
Its graces artistic to show,
No luxury stamped one peculiar trace
In that home of the long, long ago.

Around that old cottage are memories twined,
I would not for millions disclaim:
A heritage nobler it shows to the mind
Than palaces purchased by shame.
A blemishless lineage—honest and brave
To patronage royal unknown,
Who scorned the gifts of the villain or knave
By treachery led to the throne.

CYCLING NEWS.

New England comes in for a large share of attention in the weekly bulletin of Chairman Mott of the national racing board. He announces that one asociation has been restored to sanction privileges and two others added to his little list of those to whom sanctions will be declined.

Announcement is made of the transfer of Ellery M. Blake, the Keene amateur, to the professional ranks, at Blake's own request. Another fast man who has cut a great swath in the amateur ranks, goes with Blake. He is Droher, the prominent Deleware rider.

Chairman Mott recognizes the suspension made by a foreign association. In the list is the name of Lauricks, and it is believed that Rudolph Lauricks, who made a fight against the unpaced record in this section, is the person referred to. Parts of the bulletin follow:

Amateur records accepted—One-quarter mile against time, paced, made by E. A. Moross at Detroit, Mich., Nov. 8, 1897; time 24s.; one-third mile, 31 1-5s.; one-half mile, 50 2-5s.

Transferred—Frank J. Droher, Cleveland, O., clause C.; E. M. Blake, Keene, N. H. (own request).

Suspended—W. J. Stanbridge, New Bedford, Mass., from road and track racing and ruled off tracks in every capacity, for ungentlemanly conduct on the track, to Dec. 11, 1898. By the Ligue Velocipedique—Balge, Lura, Klovits, Niosz, Swatley, Bludts, Depooter and Peeters, to March 1, 1898, for riding in prohibited races; Lauricks to the same date or pending payment of fine imposed upon him. O. A. Greagor, Manchester, N. H., pending return of prize and 60 days after.

MILL ECONOMICS.

WHAT A NEW BEDFORD PAPER SAYS OF LOWELL MILLS.

The New Bedford Mercury has the following on the mill question in Lowell:

It begins to look as though the curtailing of expenses on the part of the cotton mills hereabouts was not to end with the cutting of wages of the workers and the salaries of the officials. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Appleton company next week promises to attract attention on account of the effort that will be made to effect a radical change in the affairs of the concern with a view to decreasing its running expenses. Since the resignation of Mr. Richardson as agent a few weeks ago, the business at Lowell has been looked after entirely by the superintendent of the mills, and it is now proposed to dispense with the services of an agent altogether. The residence which has been occupied by him, and which is a fine piece of property, worth perhaps $20,000, will doubtless be disposed of and the money thus procured used to liquidate the debts of the company. But the most striking innovation proposed is the abandonment of the Boston office of the corporation, which is urged by some of the stockholders. This is not the first time that this matter has been broached at the meetings of the Appleton company but the condition of things heretofore has not been such as to convince the majorrity of the wisdom of such a course. Now, however, it is thought by some that the proposition will be caried through, though, of course, there is more or less uncertainty about it. The office costs the company nearly $10,000 per year, but this is less than the expenses incurred by some other Lowell concerns in running their Boston headquarters, and the contention of those who advocate its continuance is that the financial business of the company can be transacted more advantageously here, if not quite as economically as at the mills. Besides the changes noted, a proposition is to be made to increase the capital stock by some $300,000 and to change the par value of the shares from $1000 to $100 each.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

First class printing done at this office.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

It Should Supply and Control the Nation's Money.

NOT RELY ON PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

The Function and Monopoly of Issuing Paper Currency Should Rest With the Government Alone—Cut Loose From National Banks.

There is a young man named Eckels who by some fortunate chance for himself and for the sins of the people of the United States became comptroller of the currency under Cleveland. That made him, ex officio, a great authority on finance, but although he is now out of a job he keeps on annoying the public with his amateur notions. Had he not attracted Mr. Cleveland's notice he would never have been permitted to bore the public in this fashion, and that is another of the many grievances the people have to lay up against the last administration of unfortunate memory. Why doesn't he keep still, like Carlisle?

The difficulty with the finances, according to Mr. Eckels, in addition to the possibility of a silver victory at the polls, is that the government issues paper money instead of letting the banks issue all that sort of currency the country needs. This has been heard before from others as well as Mr. Eckels, but none of those who put it forth takes the trouble to explain just how the banks would save the country from disaster in a crisis where the government would fail. Eckels says that if a difficulty so great as to be beyond the resources of the banks arose it would be equally beyond the resources of the government, and the country would be hopelessly involved in bankruptcy in spite of either or both of them.

If that were true, it would only be a stand off between government and bank paper, but it is not true. On four or five occasions during the past 18 years, since the government resumed specie payments, the banks have suspended payments, adopting clearing house receipts or some such device, or none at all, to satisfy both depositors and holders of their bills. This, too, while they were carrying considerably less than one-third of the paper circulation of the country. What would they have done in similar cases had they been carrying it all and required to pay in gold, as the reformers suggest? On the other hand, the government has never once suspended. It has met all demands for the redemption of its paper issues as made. It has never failed for an hour. If, instead of supplying two-thirds of the currency, the government supplied it all, there never would have been a currency panic. Only fools doubt that.

It is difficult to understand the quality of mind which can bring itself to a belief in the superstition that a bill issued by a private corporation, but for whose ultimate redemption the government is responsible, as it is for the redemption of bank bills, can be better or more secure than a bill issued directly by the government and redeemed by the government.

The faithful worshiper of the bank fetich simply looks wise when he is asked to explain this and owlishly remarks that it is something very dreadful for the government to be engaged in the banking business. That the business of issuing bills to be used as currency is not the banking business is a statement that he will not deny; it just makes him grieve. He will return to his silly objurgation of a government in the banking business at the first opportunity, as if the absurdity of it and his incapacity to justify it had never been called to his attention. There were people, and they may possibly be found here and there yet, who grieved because the government did not leave the carriage and delivery of the mails to private enterprise also.

The plain truth is that the government is now engaged in the banking business because of the existence of national banks of issue, for which it is responsible, and whose bills it must redeem in the last resort. If it were to separate itself entirely from these concerns and take to itself the whole function and monopoly of issuing the paper currency of the country, it would then indeed cease to have anything to do with the banking business and would confine itself to a legitimate function which every government on earth now performs in one fashion or another, the supply and control of the money which its people use. While it issues any paper bills through the medium of the banks, as it has done ever since our late war, it will be open to the charge of being engaged in the banking business.—Detroit News.

A Pretty Good Record.

The gold standard cannot be defended in the United States upon its merits and will not be defended upon its merits. I assert that bimetallism has been more unanimously indorsed by the American people than any other fundamental policy this nation has ever had. We had bimetallism for 81 years, beginning in 1792 and extending to 1873, and in all that time no political convention of any party ever denounced bimetallism in a national platform.—William J. Bryan.

Queer Ideas.

The president ignores the question of postal savings banks while at the same time he encourages bank-wrecking by pardoning bank wreckers. Mr. McKinley must have some queer financial ideas. Where could he have picked them up?

A Bitter Dose.

The congress which succeeded the one which gagged on the Wilson law goat is now engaged in swallowing the Dingley law camel and expressing its love for that particular diet.

REGISTRATION OF ATHLETES.

LATEST INFORMATION SENT OUT BY THE A. A. U.

The new registration laws of the A.A.U. are now in operation. They give to the members of the committee all the powers that were formerly vested in the board of governors and subcommittees. Each and every member of the committee in his own district is supreme. He has the right to sanction games, schedule games for A.A.U. clubs, suspend athletes, re-instate athletes, try all cases of infractions of the rules and to solicit and receive applications for registration. According to a recent decision of the committee, all athletes who apply for registration now will receive cards to March 1, 1899. The cards are now in possession of the chairman. The registration cards this year will entitle the athlete to admission to all championship meetings of the A.A.U., and all sectional association championships. For instance, the registration cards issued from now on will admit the holder to the gymnastic championships, boxing and wrestling championships, outdoor track and field championships, billiard championships, basket ball and hand ball championships, and other important events. It will be necessary, however, for the athletes to have the new 1898 card to obtain these privileges; therefore, it will be to the advantage of the registered athletes who are now on the books and desire to retain their numbers to apply for renewal at once. Applications for renewals should be sent to the member of the committee in the districts where the athletes reside. Track athletes, gymnasts, basket ball players, and all other athletes competing in amateur events will be required to register. The following is a list of the members of the committee, with addresses:

Metropolitan Association—Barstow S. Weeks, 100 Broadway, New York.

Atlantic Association—John W. Kelly Jr., Box 471, Woodbury, N. J.

New England Association—Wm. H. Plummer, Worcester City Guards, Worcester, Mass.

Central Association—R. E. Fishburn, 125 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Western Association—A. H. Jones, St. Louis Athletic Club, St. Louis, Mo.

Southern Association—B. P. Sullivan, 233 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.

Pacific Association—Wm. F. Humphrey, Room 178, Crocker Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Pacific Northwest Association—Geo. T. Willett, First Regiment Athletic Association, Portland, Ore.

Athletic League of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, Dr. Luther Gullick, Springfield, Mass.

MRS. CLUNE

WHAT A SPRINGFIELD PAPER SAYS OF HER DEATH.

The Springfield Union has the following obituary of Mrs. Clune:

Mrs. Agnes Donaghue Clune, wife of Postmaster John H. Clune, died at her home, 104 Spring street, yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, after a brief illness. Mrs. Clune was born in Lowell in August, 1860, the daughter of Patrick and Margaret Donaghue. For ten years previous to her marriage, she had been a teacher in the public schools at Lowell, for two years being teacher of the Edson school.

Mr. and Mrs. Clune were married at Lowell, June 3, 1896. Miss Donahue being Mr. Clune's second wife. During her residence in this city, Mrs. Clune has been active in church work and had done much in charitable work. She had been on various hospital committees and had assisted in the recent work for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd.

Besides her husband Mrs. Clune leaves a mother, two sisters, Theresa of Lowell and Josephine of New York, private secretary to the treasurer of the Atkinson, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad; and a brother, Richard, a druggist in Boston. The funeral arrangements have not yet been made, but the services will probably be held some time Saturday.

"PAINLESS AND DELIGHTFUL CATARRH REMEDY" is the good word which John MacInnes, Wathaback Bridge, N. S., has to say of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, after having suffered from Catarrhal Deafness for years. In 10 minutes from the first application he had relief, and after using but one bottle his hearing was restored in all its natural acuteness. Not an excuse for despairing of a cure with such a remedy within reach of you.—13.

For sale by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack street, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

FREE!

A beautiful 6-sheet art calendar given away free to purchasers of FAIRY SOAP. This calendar is 10x12 inches in size, is designed by some of America's best artists, lithographed in 12 colors, and can be secured only through your grocer during the holiday season. Ask him for particulars. If he does not sell FAIRY SOAP—pure, white, floating—send us his name and we will tell you where you can get a

FAIRY CALENDAR

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

Honest Value for Your Money

WE HAVE THE BARGAINS IN SHOES.

Our stores are filled with shoes which we are selling at lower prices than any other store in Lowell.

Ladies' Shoe Dressing, 5c. per bottle.
Ladies' House Slippers, 25c.
Ladies' Serge Congress, 49c.
Children's Strap Slippers, sizes 5 to 8, 43c; sizes 9 to 11, 49c.
Children's Russet, spring Heel, sizes 5 to 8, 35c.
Children's Kid, no heel, sizes 3 to 6, 25c.
A Good Wearing Ladies' Shoe, three different styles, 98c.
A Splendid Bargain in Children's Shoes for 65c. and 75c.
An Excellent Wearing Shoe for Boys for 85c.
The Men's Shoes we sell for $1.00 are worth $1.50.

It will pay you to look in our windows if you are coming down street today. We are constantly putting in small lots of shoes which we sell below cost.

WE GIVE TRADING COUPONS.

Boulger's White Shoe Stores

115 CENTRAL and 292 BRIDGE STS.

Grand Clearance Sale

Of Staple Dry and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Millinery and Yarns of all kinds and all colors at

J. DRAIN'S, 111 Gorham St.

Goods must be sold. We want the room, and as every customer that visits our store knows that we are overcrowded and must reduce our stock. So in order to do this we will mark everything at prices that will force people to buy.

THIS SALE WILL LAST JUST 15 DAYS

and the people that take advantage of this sale will long remember the bargains they will get at this time, and those who overlook it will miss the best thing in their life.

J. DRAIN'S, 111 GORHAM ST.

Open every evening so you can do your shopping evenings as well.

SKATES

The Famous

Long Reach Skate

25c. Per Pair and up.

MORE THAN

5000 Pairs In Stock.

BARTLETT & DOW

216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

The Lowell Gas Light Co.

Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Gartley, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS. OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. (Clerks) H. Gervais

IF YOU WANT A CASE

Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER

TELEPHONE.

J. H. RILEY,

Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue. Telephone Number 474-4.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelry has been refitted and furnished and is up-to date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern

Cor. Central and Church St.

F. H. Harris, Prop. J. J. Regan, Man

What More Useful Present THAN A Gold Watch, A Diamond Ring, A Watch Chain and Charm.

J. D. Grant

54 Merrimack St. has a choice selection at prices to beat the band. It will pay you to heed the above.

Open every evening until Christmas.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

TORCHES

For Thawing Out Frozen Pipes

TO KEEP YOUR WATER AND STEAM PIPES PROTECTED FROM COLD USE

MINERAL WOOL

HAIR FELT.

C. B. COBURN & CO.

63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

ON THE WAGE QUESTION

New Bedford Treasurer Getting Ready to Follow Others.

In Reducing Wages by Ten Per Cent — Competition Will Force Them to Cut Down Wages as in Lowell and Other Cities—Other Notes.

New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 31.—There was a secret meeting of mill treasurers yesterday afternoon to consider the situation in the cotton industry, and after a protracted conference they adjourned until to day without taking action. It is the general belief that today's meeting will result in the decision to reduce wages 11 1-9 percent, the same as in Fall River.

It has been generally conceded ever since the stand taken by the Fall River manufacturers that New Bedford would be forced into line. Local men have been slow to action, and some of them have expressed their reluctance in making a cut at this time. There is no doubt, however, that they will be unable to compete with the Fall River mills on the same lines of goods, and the only alternative left for them will be a like reduction in wages. They do not feel the effect of southern competition, they declare, as it is felt in Fall River, but with the reduction there, it will be useless for them to put certain lines of goods into the same market, with the present scale of wages existing here.

Consequent upon this discussion is the speculation on the attitude of the help in event of a reduction. Some of the more prominent operatives say the help will resent a cut-down, while others declare that New Bedford will do exactly as those in Fall River have decided to do. In other years the course of the Fall River operatives has been the guide of policy of the mill help here. Everybody in labor circles usually takes the cue from Fall River, although there was occasion when New Bedford alone was decided on as the battle-ground. It is unlikely to be the case in the present crisis, however, and the prediction may be safely made that the New Bedford operatives will quietly acquiesce in the ultimatum of the manufacturers.

The meeting of the treasurers was attended only by representatives of the cloth mills. What the managers of the yarn mills intend to do is still an open question, although they will probably follow the lead of the others.

FALL RIVER OPERATIVES MORE BITTER.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 31.—Five of the labor organizations held meetings Thursday night and, with the exception of those of the weavers, they were largely attended. In all save the Mule Spinners' association the sentiment, while marked by a stronger strike feeling than the leaders had been led to expect, was in favor of accepting the reduction for the present. The spinners were red hot for strike, and had a vote been taken they would have voted to leave their mules by an overwhelming majority. The feeling was so strong that they postponed action to another meeting. The leaders found that it was dangerous to attempt to urge too strongly the acceptance of the conference committee's resolution, and after a heated discussion they decided upon a postponement of action to Saturday afternoon.

Secretary O'Donnell addressed the meeting, which was the largest in the history of the association, the hall being crowded to the limits of its capacity. Nearly every member of the organization was present, and the remarks of the secretary were listened to carefully. He urged the postponement of a strike until a more favorable time, and advised the members to be careful and to meet the question at issue fairly and not rashly. He tried to get the members to adopt the resolution, but soon found that it would be impossible in the face of such opposition. After he had finished speaking one of the members said that he thought the secretary must have been reading ghost stories, and this expressed the sentiment of the majority of those present.

Treasurer Golden, who was also a member of the conference committee, advised the acceptance of the resolution, and ex-Secretary Robert Howard addressed the members. He reviewed the general situation and told the members that it was a bad time to strike. He spoke of the increase of the industry in the south, and said that the manufacturers had said frankly that the reduction was not a remedy, because it would decrease the purchasing power of the people.

A motion to postpone the vote until Saturday afternoon was almost unanimously carried, and the balloting will begin at 2 o'clock. The roll of mills will be called alphabetically, beginning with the American and continuing through the rest of the list. Voting will be confined to financial members only and, according to the by-laws of the union, it will require a two-thirds vote to order a strike. A meeting of the association will be held at 7 o'clock Saturday evening to hear the result of the voting. As there are some mills in which notices have not yet been posted, the question as to whether or not the spinners in them are to be called out will be considered. These mills are the Durfee, Conanicut, Kerr, Globe and Sanford.

The size of the Weavers' union compelled the holding of meetings in various parts of the city, and the results were quickly obtained. They voted to accept the reduction for the present by a majority of 153 out of 589 votes cast.

Out of a total of 145 members of the Slashers' union over 100 were present, and the discussion was heated. The vote was finally taken and stood 64 to 42 for acceptance of the committee resolution. At the general meeting the members will vote to increase the dues and to adopt measures for the organization of the slashers in other cities to the end that they may be better able to offer resistance in the near future.

The meeting of the spoolers and warpers was largely attended, and the feeling among the girls was strongly in favor of strike. The leaders urged them to wait, and the vote taken resulted in the acceptance of the resolution, 88 to 67.

The meeting of the mill firemen was held at two different times, the night men voting in the afternoon to accept the resolution. Last night the day men considered the question, and after considerable discussion voted, 60 to 30, to strike, but later reconsidered the vote and decided to accept for the present.

The strike feeling in all of the unions has been much stronger than has been anticipated, and many of the meetings would have needed but a little more fiery debate to have turned the whole result. On the whole, the strike outlook is stronger than at any time since the first announcement of the reduction, although it may not include all classes of help.

TO CUT IN RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, Dec. 31.—That Rhode Island cotton mills will cut wages is now assured. A very prominent cotton manufacturer so stated last night. He said that there was nothing left for the manufacturers to do, and that action would be taken in a few days. This move has been foreshadowed for some days. If Fall River was alone in the cutdown it is not likely that there would be a reduction in this state, but with the factories all over New England cutting wages, Rhode Island is necessarily forced to fall into line.

Nothing definite could be learned regarding the probable action of Rhode Island owners of Connecticut mills, but it is to be presumed that the policy of the Rhode Island mills will be adopted by the Connecticut mills.

ZENITH OF GLORY PASSED.

Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 31.—Charles E. Wiggin, formerly president of the Haverhill Savings bank, but now a resident of Augusta, Ga., is here. Mr. Wiggin has given much time and attention to the study of economic conditions in the south for the past few years, and especially to that branch of industry represented by the cotton manufacturing interests. "New England must make up her mind," said Mr. Wiggin, "that the zenith of her manufacturing glory has passed, and that, for the future, her manufacturing cities must rely upon creating new industries upon which to rely for the future for their support. This section of the country cannot, I repeat, compete with the south in manufacturing the cheaper grades of goods, and the sooner New England manufacturers realize that they cannot, and that all attempts at economizing and cutting down wages and lessening the number of their help, or even going back to longer hours of labor, is only postponing the inevitable the better for them and their help." Mr. Wiggin thinks the "poor white laborers of the south are largely to blame for the successful competition of southern mills."

WAGE SCALE ARRANGED.

Braddock, Pa., Dec. 31.—The new wage scale for the employes of the Edgar Thomson steel works and the blast furnaces has been made, and will go into effect Saturday. The officials claim that there will be an equitable adjustment of the wages of the tonnage men, but the wages of the day men will remain practically the same as they were during the past year.

It is said that owing to improved machinery at the steel department the cut in tonnage will rate from 5 to 20 percent. The workmen are expected to make as much money as they did at the beginning of the last wage scale, owing to the facilities for turning out more work.

KILLED BY A BLOW.

Millwood, W. Va., Dec. 31.—James McCoy of Mud Run, near Ripley, killed his sister-in-law, Miss Shamblin, by a blow of his fist. He had forbidden her to go to school, but she took her books and started. He followed and struck her a heavy blow on the neck, killing her instantly. He has not been arrested.

WILL PROBABLY DIE.

New York, Dec. 31.—While Thomas Burke was at work in a brewery two large pails of boiling tar fell over him. His skin was literally peeled off, and he will probably die. Burke's wife gave birth to a baby Wednesday, and she was overcome when she heard of her husband's accident.

At Work Again.

A few applications of Salvation Oil will readily cure sprains and bruises, and heal cuts, burns and scalds. It is undoubtedly the best pain-cure on the market, and should be ready for use, in every home in the land. Mr. Frank Stubenhaver 1337 Elm St., Dubuque, Iowa, states: "I used Salvation Oil on a sprained elbow, which threatened to prevent me from working, and after several thorough rubbings, I awoke the very next morning much relieved and able to go to work. Had I not used Salvation Oil I certainly would have lost a week's work, which would have amounted to many times the cost of a bottle of Oil. Everybody should keep Salvation Oil in the house." It is sold everywhere for only 25 cents.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Judge Edmund E. Bennett, dean of the Boston university law school, is dangerously ill with angina pectoris, and is not expected to live.

Near Hulberton, a hamlet near Rochester, N. Y., 300 Italians, who struck for a raise of 2 1-2 cents per day, engaged in a fight with a deputy sheriff and satisfied workmen.

For eight hours Thursday Melrose, Mass., was short of water and the supply was entirely cut off from the elevated sections, on account of an accident at the pumping station at Spot pond.

Leading Kentucky distillers have inaugurated a movement for a pool of the big stocks of past years. It is claimed that 500,000 barrels of whisky will be put into the pool. A common distributer will be employed.

A committee of the striking employes in the Honeybrook, Pa., district held a conference with Superintendent Jones, the result of which was an amicable settlement of the strike begun Wednesday. All of the discharged men are to be reinstated.

Rev. James C. Forsythe, 72 years of age, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Montgomery, N. Y., was found dead Wednesday night under a wagon. He had been calling on a parishioner, and it is believed that in returning he was stricken with apoplexy.

REDUCTION IN AWARDS.

Boston, Dec. 31.—Judge Maynard of the superior court reduced two large verdicts recovered recently in the superior court. In the case of George Lemory vs. the Boston and Maine railroad, the verdict is reduced from $15,000 to $10,318. In the case of John M. Burton vs. the Burton Stock Car company, the verdict is reduced from $20,962 to $10,924.

The first case was an action by a freight brakeman to recover damages for the loss of an arm. In the second case Burton sought to recover royalties on account of the infringement of a patent on a stock car. The plaintiffs in each case have agreed to accept the reductions.

COLORED MAN LYNCHED.

Columbia, S. C., Dec. 31.—A lynching is reported at Kingstree, Williamsburg county. Dtputy Poston went to Georgetown to arrest Sam Turner, colored. Turner resisted, and Poston shot him through the abdomen, inflicting a dangerous wound, and was in turn shot dead. Turner lingered in an outhouse between life and death for four days, when he was conveyed to Kingstree on a mattress in a wagon, his wife and brother riding with him. When the wagon reached Kingstree, a crowd rushed to the wagon, put pistols against the man's head and shot him to death.

ELEVATOR WAS OVERLADEN.

New York, Dec. 30.—An elevator in which there were five men, fell from the fifth story to the basement at the Grand Central station last night, and four of the men were severely injured. George Kaulbeck, foreman in charge of the men, escaped without injury. The elevator was a temporary one, and it shot downward with terrific speed. All of the men except Kaulbeck were caught under the timbers. The engineer in charge of the elevator gave as the cause of the accident his inability to manipulate the brake rapidly enough under the heavy load.

A NOVEL BOYCOTT.

Boston, Dec. 31.—A complication has arisen over the intended patching up of the Warren line steamer Michigan so as to float her around to New York for complete repairs. Last night the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' union unanimously voted that no member of the union should do any work on the Michigan, now in the dry dock in East Boston. The reason given was that the work of repair could be done here as well as, if not better than, in New York, and that the Boston artisans should have more manhood than to go to patch a hull to enable it to be floated to another city for other men to have the cream of the job.

SANGUINE SPANIARDS.

Madrid, Dec. 31.—The announcement of the intended departure of the American correspondents from Cuba, together with the change of attitude of the United States, gives rise to the opinion that the Cuban question is about to be peacefully settled, and that, with the granting of autonomy, the war no longer has a cause for continuing. It is alleged that a majority of the insurgent chiefs have declared that they desired peace, but were opposed to the nomination of foreign officials having no interest in Cuba.

CAN'T GET A LICENSE.

Boise, Ida., Dec. 31.—William Orr and Miss Lizzie Nelson, a youthful eloping couple from Glenns Ferry, have returned to Boise from Oregon, having been refused a marriage license at over 20 places in Idaho and Oregon, owing to the tender years of the girl. Young Orr has now employed counsel to attack in the supreme court the law requiring the issuance of marriage licenses, claiming it was unconstitutionally passed. The girl is 16 years old and the boy 20.

PATRICK TO SURRENDER.

New York, Dec. 31.—Mayor Gleason of Long Island City came to a meeting of the mayors' commission in this city yesterday, and while speaking to a circle of aldermen and other officials he said that he had decided to surrender his office as mayor of Long Island City notwithstanding his belief that the new city charter failed to legislate him out of office.

shortness of breath—a sensation of dryness and heat in the throat. Neglect is dangerous.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like a charm on the throat and bronchial tubes. Use it before it's too late. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

TO RELIEVE KLONDIKE

Report on the Various Routes That May be Taken.

Canada's Assistance Offered — A Small Detachment of Troops Along the Line.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Secretary Alger has received two reports from Captain Robinson, the contract quartermaster at Seattle, touching the respective merits of the different trails leading from the seaboard into the Klondike country. His conclusions, reached after conferences with Jack Dalton and other experts, is that the Dalton trail is not well adapted to the uses of the government expedition during the winter, but that the Skaguay route is probably the best. The captain had an interview with one man who claims to have 70,000 pounds of beef stored at Lake Bennett, which he is willing to sell at $1 per pound. The same man says he has 10,000 pounds of corn and 20 or 30 horses at the same place with which he proposes to organize a sled train into Dawson. Captain Robinson's opinion is that the difficulty of reaching Dawson has been very much exaggerated, and that an army officer could make his way in with an expedition.

Mr. Sifton, the representative of the Canadian government, says the practicable route to Dawson City is the White pass, commonly called the lake route, commencing at Skaguay on Lake canal. The Canadian government has 35 men in the territory and expects to have 50 more at Skaguay on or before Jan. 5. It has 20 tons of supplies at Skaguay for transportation over the pass, to which will be added 10 tons more within the next 10 days.

The Canadian authorities have a post at Lake Bennett, another at Tagish, where 20 men are stationed; another at White Horse rapids, and two posts intervening between the latter point and Fort Selkirk. It is the intention of the Canadian government to have a detachment of 260 men in the territory within the next 30 days. The detachment will be ready to leave Skaguay on the 15th proximo, but the minister has consented to hold the expedition that it may accompany the expedition of the war department, which will leave Skaguay on or before Feb. 1. The minister was over the pass in October last. He stated that his government would be glad to grant our expedition the use of its posts on the route, and grant all other facilities to the movement over Canadian territory.

The arrangement effected between Mr. Sifton and the war department contemplates that the relief expedition shall be executed jointly by the United States army and a force of mounted police of Canada, which constitutes the military arm of the dominion. The United States force will proceed with the relief stores to Skaguay, where they will be joined by the Canadian mounted police, about 40 in number, and the two forces will then proceed together to the points where the relief is to be distributed.

DEADWOOD IN THE NAVY.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has submitted to Secretary Long an exhaustive report upon the personnel of the navy. He was charged with a special board to consider, and report upon means to break up the present stagnation in promotions, to settle the long standing differences between the line and engineer corps, and to devise a method for the betterment of the condition of the enlisted men aboard ship.

Mr. Roosevelt in part says: "I am able, without qualification, to report that the bill the members of the board have produced would, if enacted into law, be of literally incalculable good to the navy, and would make our naval service the pioneer in the proper solution of problems, some of which are old, but some of which are so new that they have not yet been solved by any naval nation.

"The board recommends that the line officers and engineers be amalgamated; that when the number of officers to be promoted is so far in excess of the vacancies as to cause stagnation in the service, the requisite number of vacancies shall be caused by weeding out the men who are least fit to meet the heavy requirements of modern naval duty; that the enlisted men aboard ship be given the same reward of pension and retirement enjoyed by their brethren who fight ashore, while the uppermost machinists are made warrant officers to rank with the gunners and carpenters."

"It is absolutely essential that the best naval officer of the future shall be proficient in engineering. The Farragut of the future must know what the great victor of New Orleans and Mobile bay had no chance to learn. This is an age of specialization, but there can be no specialization in command. In time it may very possibly prove desirable to differentiate among officers also so as to employ each principally along the lines for which he shows the most aptitude, but they must remain line officers, the major part of those duties are identical, and the engineer must differ from his fellows only as the navigator or the ordnance expert does."

BLOW AT ATTORNEYS.

Washington, Dec. 31.—Commissioner of Pensions Evans has been giving some attention to a proposition whereby the services of pension attorneys engaged in the prosecution of claims before the office may be dispensed with and their work done by officials under government supervision. Informally he has been discussing the matter with members of the house committee on invalid pensions, but is not yet prepared to outline the details of his plan.

The present system, he says, is wrong and should have been done away with long ago. Discontinuing the services of the attorneys would result in a great saving to both pensioners and the government, and liability to frauds in issuing pensions would be reduced to a minimum. Under government supervision the pension bureau would have direct control of the persons appointed to look after the cases whose business it would be to see that all honest demands were promptly and intelligently presented. The commissioner notes the fact that $13,600,000 has been paid during the past 13 years to pension attorneys by applicants for the prosecution of their claims.

VENEZUELA'S COFFEE.

Washington, Dec. 31.—It is said that one of the purposes of the present visit to Washington of the United States minister to Venezuela, Mr. Loomis, is to start negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between Venezuela and the United States. This is rather an unexpected step, as Venezuela was one of the few South American countries which did not make a reciprocity treaty under the former system. At that time, however, Venezuela suffered by having her coffee practically excluded from the United States, because Brazil and other coffee producing countries had the reduced duties under reciprocity treaties. This experience makes Venezuela one of the first of the southern republics to consider the question of a reciprocity treaty under the Dingley law.

DEPENDENT PENSIONERS.

Washington, Dec. 31.—The postoffice department has ruled that an ex-union soldier drawing a pension under the dependent pension law may be reinstated in a position he formerly occupied in the service. The case arose in connection with the application of a veteran employed in the Philadelphia postoffice. In order to obtain a pension under the dependent act, a claimant must swear that he is without means of support and is unable to do manual labor.

BRICK VESSEL LOST.

Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 31.—The two-masted brick carrying schooner Estella, Captain Littlefield, which left here Dec. 19 for Boston, has not been heard from since that night, and she is believed to have foundered. She left the lower harbor in company with the Chilion, also bound for Boston. When off Gloucester a violent squall was encountered, in which the schooners parted company, the Chilion working into Gloucester. The captain of the Chilion sailed from Gloucester to Boston next day, the weather having cleared. Enquiries were made in Boston and in Gloucester for the Estella, but she did not show up, and no trace of the vessel or crew has been found.

The Estella carried a captain and two men, and was owned by William M. and Mary E. Courser of Dover. She was built at Hancock, Me., in 1872, hailed from this port, and was 47.15 net tonnage, 66 feet long and 19 feet beam.

ALLEGED SMUGGLERS.

Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 31.—Clarence P. Ewins, an ex-deputy collector at North Troy, and Ezra T. Seaver, employed as a clerk in his store, were arrested by Deputy Marshal Kelley of Burlington on the charge of smuggling sugar from Canada into this country. Ewins keeps a small store, and it is alleged that he has illegally brought across the line 19 barrels of granulated and 245 pounds of brown sugar. It was stored in an outbuilding owned by G. H. Wilson, who informed Deputy Collector Butterfield, and the arrests followed. The sugar is said to have been brought over in small quantities, of two or three barrels at a time. They waived examination and were each held in $500 bail.

Since Oct. 15 the customs officers have seized 48 cattle, 50 sheep, eight horses, 4,000 pounds of sugar and a lot of whisky, which had been smuggled from Canada by various parties.

THE FATAL INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL

Taken unsuspectingly in nerve tonics, has sent many a person to a drunkard's grave. This can be avoided by the use of Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which is made ready by the simple addition of hot water. Nervous Prostration, Nervous Exhaustion, Constipation, Headache, and Indigestion are all cured by this wonderful remedy. Call on F. H. Butler, 255 Central and 391 Middlesex street, and get a trial package free. Large package, 25c.

Fire, Smoke and Water. Big sale of ladies' and gents' clothing at Central Supply Co., 117 Merrimack street, over Moir Bros. Cash or credit.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Watch the weight in gold for the laying hens, and prevent all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Health essential. In quantity reasonable, a teaspoonful a day. Another kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

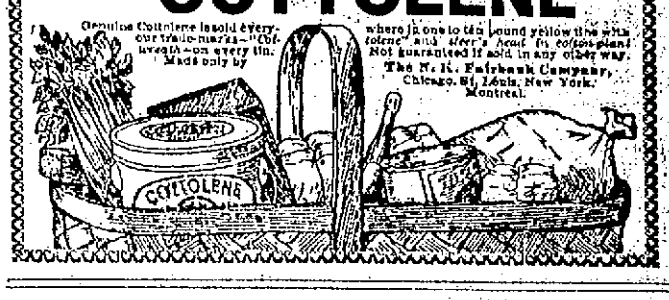
Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix which daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit for fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It improves perfect assimilation of the food elements, invigorates the blood, quickens breath and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send 40 in stamps. Ask first [illegible] Sheridan's Powder. Sixteen years [illegible] Poultry Paper sent free.

That Can

marked Cottolene, contains the shortening that makes everything else in the market basket more fit for food. It is the sign of a healthy household, where lard has been thrown aside; wherein thrift and good living and freedom from dyspepsia result from the use

OF COTTOLENE



Genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound pails, with our trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant—on every tin. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Montreal.

STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor in the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 317 CENTRAL STREET.

Beef, Poultry and Fish

HAVE TAKEN A TUMBLE.

Fine Cock Tail Cod and Haddock, 3c. a pound.
Choice Fresh Killed Chickens, 10c. a pound.
Roast Beef and Corned Beef, a specialty Saturday.
Come and see the fun.

BANNER MARKET

Nos. 68 to 74 Prescott Street.

TELEPHONE 29-3.

YOU LOSE MONEY BY BUYING

SEWING MACHINES

FROM CANVASSERS.

WHY NOT SAVE his commission, $10, by buying direct from our store? No canvassers. Our stock is the largest and most complete in Lowell. Comprising all makes and prices from $10.50 up. IT WILL PAY you to call.

RING'S, 225 Dutton Street.

It Is Like This

In building and repairing Carriages to carry out successfully the wishes and needs of a customer.

It requires one with experience, the wherewithal to do work with individual supervision of all details, together with well trained and skilled help to accomplish what every one is entitled to—the very best for his money.

With the many years of experience for your guidance and the superior facilities at our command we solicit your orders for new work or repairing in all its branches.

The SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY

WORTHEN STREET.

FOR CHRISTMAS, 1897

Choice Candy, Nuts, Grapes, Oranges, Bananas, Figs, Dates, etc., etc. Fancy Fat Turkeys at popular prices.

Give us a call and we will please you.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.

Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers

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120 LAWRENCE STREET.

All order promptly attended to.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE.

129 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 129 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson,

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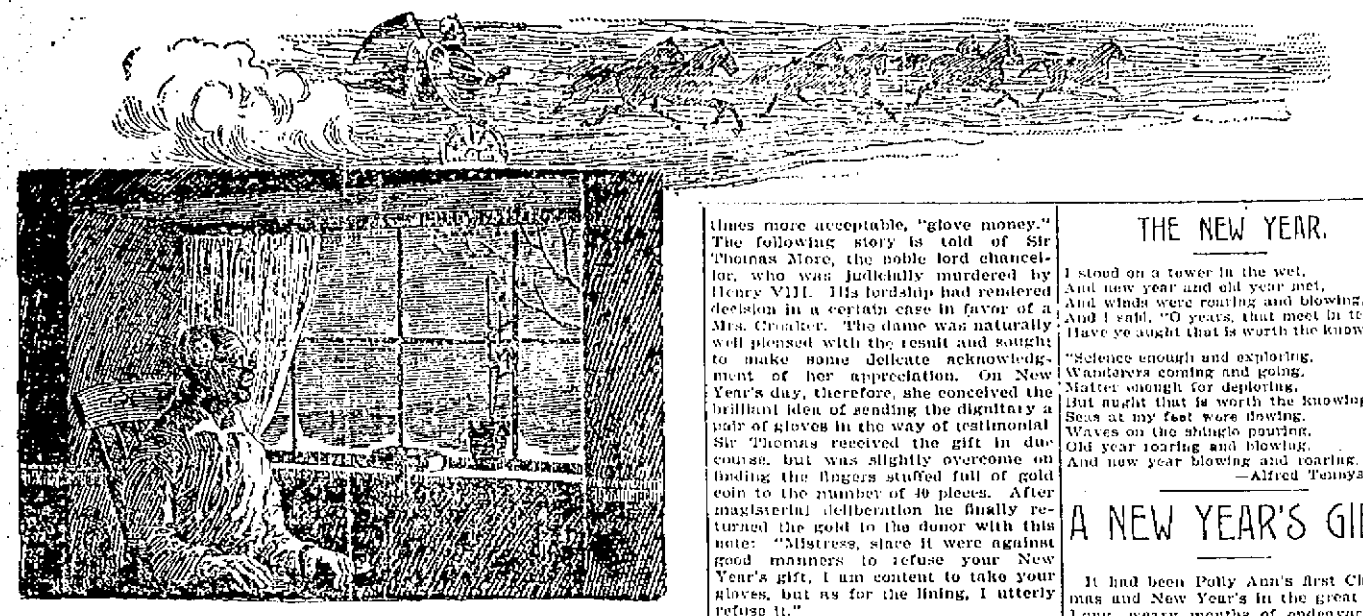

DE PO' OLE YEAH.

Oh, de po' ole yeah am a-slowin up his hosses,
An de wheels ob his kyart cain't hardly turn roun,
Fo' he's all loaded down wif de bu'dens an de losses,
Wif de clouds an de troubles, de vexations an de crosses,
An de clouds am in de sky, an de snow am on de groun!

Oh, I 'membahs berry well de fust of his comin,
An all de folks from ebery whar was glad to see him, too,
An ebery niggah's heels on de flo' was a-drummin
An all de fiddles squealin till de raftahs was a-hummin
Fo' to gib a likely "howdy" to a frien dey knowed was true!

Oh, he was mighty tickled at de Cain we was a-raisin,
An de snow was on de groun, an de moon was in de sky,
An ober all creation was a jubilness amazin,
An all de little stars was a-crowdin an a-gazin
Fo' to see de bran new yeah, wif his train ob days, pass by!

Oh, lawsy, how de peartes' folks wil git into trouble,
An how deir berry pearliness makes 'em stan up strong an brave!
When all deir luck am bustin like a ole worn-out soap bubble,
An loads am on deir backs enough to bend 'em double,
You nebber sees de peartes' folks jes' git right up an cave!

Well, de yeah, he kep' a-goin, an he still was bright an cheerful,
Atto he'd been deserted by more 'an half his train.
Dar was some dat thought Miss April was a pow'ful sight too teahful,
An some days said dat Augus' wif her heat an dus', was feahful,
Dey pitched deir luggage in de kyart an went kitin down de lane.

But de po' ole yeah, he jes' kep' on a-drivin,
An he tried wif all his might to be drefful good an kin'.
By hook an by crook an de berry bes' contrivin
He kep' safe all de pa'cels dat was always a-arrivin,
Till der wan't a single day lef' to push de kyart behin'.

An now de po' ole year am a-slowin up his hosses,
De wheels ob his kyart cain't hardly turn roun,
He's gwine to leab behin 'im all de bu'dens an de losses
An let de folks atten to deir trials an der crosses,
Oh, de clouds am in de sky, but der's res' in de groun!

—William Zachary Gladwin.

NEW YEAR'S DAY OBSERVANCES.

Since the gradual abuse and consequent decline of the genial Knickerbocker custom of calling on the first day of the new year this ancient holiday is actually marked by no special observance of any kind whatsoever. Such is manifestly the case among us, and the same may be said with equal truth of all Christendom outside of France, including even conservative England. Therefore it is by no means easy now for those of Anglo-Saxon descent, wherever they may be, to appreciate fully how much New Year's day signified to the popular mind in old England, when, in fact, it was one of the most cherished and delightful festive occasions of the whole year.

During the middle ages—say, from the ninth to the sixteenth century—the first day of the new year marked the very zenith of the Yuletide festival, which, by the way, extended invariably from Christmas eve until Twelfth day, according to the decree of good King Alfred, who ordained "that for 12 days after the Saviour's nativity festival should be made."

The church calendar said something about the feast of the circumcision at this time, too, but any possible religious significance attached to the day was practically lost sight of in the wholesale abandonment of all classes to mirth and revelry. The genial and mightily alluring wassail bowl, which played no inconsiderable part, mind you, throughout the entire festive season, reached the supreme point of its beneficent reign of good fellowship on New Year's eve. In castle, hall and cottage then the jovial companies of assembled kinsfolk, tenantry, etc., were wont to pledge each other heartily in deep potations of the steaming, savory compound as the mammoth vessel was passed from lip to lip. This hospitable custom, be it understood, dates back to the remote period of the Saxons. Geoffrey of Monmouth has duly recorded the history of its origin. It seems that Hengist the Saxon gave a sumptuous banquet once in honor of the British King Voltigern. When the wine was brought in, the host commanded his daughter, the beautiful Rowena, to pledge their royal guest. The maiden blushingly assented, and, raising the flagon to her rosy lips, cried, "Wass-heil!" (A health to thee.) Whereupon Voltigern rose promptly to the occasion, and responding gallantly, "Drinc-heil!" saluted the fair lady with a kiss and placed her by his side. The sequel is prettily told in a fragment from an old poem:

At the soft scene such gentle thoughts abound
That health and kisses 'mongst the guests went round.
From this the social custom took its rise
We still retain and must forever prize.

The shade of the venerable poet must regret that last line now.

Wassail was also known by the name of "lamb's wool." Bands of maidens would go from door to door on New Year's eve, bearing the empty bowl and singing songs in suppliance of the wherewithal to make it full.

The "loving cup" of the London corporation banquets seems to have been plainly suggested by the wassail custom.

Before leaving this enticing subject some examination would be timely into the ingredients of such a celebrated punch. Irving mentions a mixture of various racy wines and spices with roasted apples bobbing temptingly about on the surface. Primitively, no doubt, the principal element was honest home brewed ale, of which the sturdy English stomach could stand unlimited quantities. Here is a receipt of comparatively modern date, however, less than two centuries old, which reads in a manner to make the mouth water. Let it speak for itself: "Simmer a small quantity of the following spices in a teacupful of water — viz, cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, mace, ginger, cardamon and coriander. When done, put the spice to 2, 4 or 6 bottles of port, sherry or madeira, with 1½ pounds of fine loaf sugar to 4 bottles and set all on the fire in a clean, bright saucepan. Meanwhile have yolks of 12 and whites of 6 eggs well beaten up in it. Then when the spiced and sugared wine is a little warm take out a teacupful and so on for 3 or 4 cups, after which, when it boils, add whole of the remainder, pouring in gradually and stirring it briskly all the time, so as to froth it. The moment a fine froth is obtained toss in 12 fine soft roasted apples and serve hot." 'Tis perhaps as well that we modern weaklings are not on intimate terms with wassail. Some of us and our friends might have occasion to regret it.

Another custom of well nigh immemorial antiquity in England, and one, too, that still remains the signal feature of the holiday season wherever Christianity prevails, was the exchange of presents. Until the early part of this century the practice was peculiar to New Year's day, as it is now in France and elsewhere, but soon after the accession of Queen Victoria the Christmas tree idea was borrowed from Germany and has ever since found favor.

Royalty must have welcomed the birth of the new year with feelings of ecstatic joy, especially if the privy purse showed no inclination to bulge with coin of the realm. We read that wealthy courtiers used to vie with each other in making handsome presents to their king from purely disinterested motives, any return being of rare occurrence.

Henry III was said to have reaped rich harvests annually, and the mighty Elizabeth did not disdain to accept gifts of fabulous value besides money. Lords and ladies, ecclesiastics and officers of state, not to mention the lowest menials of the household, all contributed the best they could afford to their luxurious and exacting mistress. In 1561-2 the value of her gifts amounted to £1,202 11s. 5d. It is recorded on the yearly roll that in 1571-2 the Earl of Leicester gave an exquisite bracelet of gold, richly encrusted with diamonds, rubies and pearls, while the archbishops of Canterbury and York donated purses of gold of the value of £40 and £30, respectively. The master cook's offering consisted of confectionery, that of the cutler was a meat knife, with an appropriate conceit in the haft, and one Smyth, the dustman, for some occult reason, presented two bolts of cambric. Dr. Drake observes that the maiden queen occasionally saw fit to reciprocate, usually in the form of a gilt plate. The balance, however, was always in her favor.

This tipping of royalty continued until the time of Charles I. The story is told that stern old Bishop Latimer frequently expressed his strong disapproval of this extravagant custom. One year, however, he publicly declared his intention of making a worthy present to his august master, Henry VIII. The news soon spread, and when the day arrived king and court were fairly on tiptoe with excitement. At the proper moment the sturdy churchman stepped forth amid the hushed and expectant gay throng, and gravely bowing presented to the uxorious monarch a small copy of the New Testament having a leaf turned down conspicuously at Hebrews xiii, 4.

Presents of gloves were popular among all classes, or, what was sometimes more acceptable, "glove money." The following story is told of Sir Thomas More, the noble lord chancellor, who was judicially murdered by Henry VIII. His lordship had rendered decision in a certain case in favor of a Mrs. Croaker. The dame was naturally well pleased with the result and sought to make some delicate acknowledgment of her appreciation. On New Year's day, therefore, she conceived the brilliant idea of sending the dignitary a pair of gloves in the way of testimonial. Sir Thomas received the gift in due course, but was slightly overcome on finding the fingers stuffed full of gold coin to the number of 40 pieces. After magisterial deliberation he finally returned the gold to the donor with this note: "Mistress, shee it were against good manners to refuse your New Year's gift, I am content to take your gloves, but as for the lining, I utterly refuse it."

The common people used to celebrate the first of the new year with many quaint pastimes of their own that had been in vogue, some of them for generations. For instance, crowds would assemble in the market places in the morning provided with stangs (long staffs) and baskets; any passersby who refused to join the merry throng were promptly hauled to the nearest public house without ceremony, the men being forced to straddle the stangs while the women were bundled into the baskets. On reaching the "pub" nothing less than a sixpence served to liberate the unfortunates.

Space is insufficient to expand on the revelries of Twelfth day, the third and terminating point of the Christmas festival, and perhaps the jolliest time of all. Sometimes it was styled Wassail eve, as being the final occasion for unrestrained devotions at the altar of that genial deity. The old chronicler Bourne refers to this holiday as the "greatest of the twelve, and of jovial observation and for the visiting of friends and of Christmas gambols." A section of the early church even celebrated the nativity at this time, for which reason Twelfth day is often spoken of as "old Christmas."

The famous twelfth cake custom, of which we have all heard something, is well described in the following fragment of ancient verse:

Then also every householder
To his ability
Doth make a mighty cake that may
Suffice his companie.
Therein a penny doth he put
Before it comes to fire.
This he divides according as
His household doth require,
And every piece distributeth
As round about they stand,
Which in their names unto the poor
Is given out of hand.
But whosa chanceth on the peace
Wherein the money lies
Is counted King amongst them all
And is, with shouts and cries,
Exalted to the heavens.

The modern world is inclined to amuse itself after a different fashion. Europe has almost forgotten now what Twelfth day means, while throughout Christendom, with the possible exception of France, the ringing of the bells at midnight on the 31st of December alone serves to indicate that the old year is dead and an unknown twelvemonth lies before us once more.

A number of Americans think that New Year's night should be socially kept in a sensible, leisurely, comfortable way. Men (the word gentlemen has been so much misused as to deserve discarding) who have real friends—no one can have many—should visit them and spend an hour or more with them and talk without constraint of what they feel a genuine interest in. They would not have time for this ordinarily. New Year's would then become a day to be looked forward to and to be remembered. The idea is good, and there is not the least obstacle in the path of its execution. Why not follow it henceforth?

THE NEW YEAR.

I stood on a tower in the wet,
And new year and old year met,
And winds were roaring and blowing.
And I said, "O years, that meet in tears,
Have ye aught that is worth the knowing?

"Science enough and exploring,
Wanderers coming and going,
Matter enough for deploring,
But aught that is worth the knowing?"
Seas at my feet were flowing,
Waves on the shingle pouring,
Old year roaring and blowing,
And new year blowing and roaring.

—Alfred Tennyson.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

It had been Polly Ann's first Christmas and New Year's in the great city. Long, weary months of endeavor had gone before. With what infinite patience had she answered advertisements, written letters, climbed stairs and tried to speak up boldly for her own benefit? Work was scarce, times were hard—she must wait until after the New Year, they said. Polly Ann felt that she could not wait. Sometimes when she went home to her little hall bedroom in the shabby boarding house she wondered if it would be very wicked for her to blow out the gas instead of turning it off? It was an easy way to pass out of this hard world, people said. Why not? It would be sleep and peace, and she was so tired—so tired of working and striving and achieving nothing. But she never did it. Perhaps that was because she delicately recollected what a trouble such a thing could be to the house. Girls have grotesque consciences. Taking her own life because it seemed no good to any one else never seemed wrong. Giving annoyance to people for whom she did not care and who cared nothing for her was beyond her thoughtful nature. Besides, there was her Copenhagen vase! It always gave Polly Ann a comforting, homy sort of a feeling when she looked at it. It was the one bit of luxury in the dingy hall bedroom, where rickety odds and ends of furniture had been set as good enough for so cheap a boarder.

"Only payin $5 a week an gettin the iden-tii-cal same table board as the rest av 'em!" the boarding house keeper used to say with an air of being systematically robbed by Polly Ann.

Nobody minded the hall bedroom. It was hot in summer and cold in winter. The plumber seemed to have forgotten it, and the furnace heeded it not. It held the smell of cooking by day and the noises of the alley by night. It was at all times ill swept and ill dusted, and the slats of the old fashioned bed had a way of falling down at the foot, so that the wearied Polly Ann frequently found herself standing up to sleep.

But the Copenhagen vase was there, small and bright and comforting. One day Polly Ann wrote a little poem about it and took it to an editor, who told her that they could get all the poetry they wanted for nothing, but that he would give her "space rates." The poem "toted up" to exactly 62 cents. It had taken Polly Ann a day and a half to write and rewrite and polish. Nevertheless, the absurd creature felt very encouraged and happy and took advantage of a jaunt into the country after a charitable school story that the editor thought he might use if it were done well enough. It was cold and muddy out there, and Polly Ann could ill afford the railway fare, but she went without any luncheon that day, got wet feet and a good story and wrote upon it all that night. When Sunday came, the same story appeared in the same paper, but written differently and by a different person. When Monday morning Polly Ann went to inquire, the editor briefly told her that the story had been handed in by one of the staff, so of course it had to be used—it didn't cost the paper anything. And her manuscript—well, it had got lost in the shuffle somehow. After that Polly Ann, being of a gentle nature and silent, had no heart to ask for her railway expenses. Perhaps it was just as well that she did not. She simply went home and cried softly to herself and wondered a little more about the gas and if it would make such a dreadful odor all over the house.

One day Polly Ann was greatly elated. An editor told her that he would really like to get an article regarding well known women, with pictures showing them in babyhood and in maturity. "Very little writing and a lot of pictures," he added.

Polly Ann started out. At the end of 15 hours' work she had found one woman who was willing to let her have the desired pictures. Most of the women were not. They never heard of such an outlandish idea, they said. "Why, everybody would laugh at them, and old pictures did make one look such a fright!"

Polly Ann interviewed scores of women on this article. Most of them kept her waiting. All were more or less indignant. Very few would let the pictures go, and then, of course, she could write nothing, the pictures being the first requisite. Some had none but modern pictures, and these Polly Ann regretfully declined. Two were required—and two always. At the end of an arduous week Polly Ann had succeeded in getting together a fair story. Not as long as she had hoped, but longer—if she had only known it—than any other newspaper woman in town could have got—she, with her gentle ways and pleading eyes. But when Monday came only $4.75 was on her check.

"I don't understand," gasped Polly Ann.

"Oh, we pay for reading matter, not for pictures," said the editor cheerily, "and you wrote very little!"

Then Polly Ann went home and rented a typewriter with the $4, determined to try copying. Her first manuscript was a story by a struggling novelist.

"And just as soon as ever it is accepted I shall pay you for your work," gushed she.

Polly Ann cried herself to sleep that night and the next morning got up bravely to struggle with the world again. Fortunately she could sew, and the boarding house keeper wanted some one to help her seamstress. She gave Polly Ann 50 cents a day and her board for steady work from 8 o'clock in the morning until 7 at night. Those times Polly Ann was too tired to even cry. She just laid down and slept heavily.

In such wise Christmas came. All the rest of the boarders had given the servants something. Polly Ann alone could not, and keenly she felt the slights and the contempt. For her own self had come from unknowing friends cards and booklets. These, apart from the sanctity of a gift, she knew she dared not offer to any of the maids. She heard them "guying" the present of a handkerchief; what would they say to a card? Polly Ann winced at the indignities thrust upon her. The hall bedroom was unvisited for whole days together. The waiter officiously disregarded her at the table. Life was made miserable in a score of petty ways. It was a bitter Christmas. Not because of the cold, for the air was warm and clammy; thick mists clung to the housetops, and the feet of pedestrians slid helplessly over the muddy pavements. Polly Ann's heart was sick for the sight of snow, for the breath of fresh air, for a bit of holly and the sound of a friendly voice. No wonder that she felt ill. The maid looked upon this act as a personal insult, and grumbled loud and long because of the extra work imposed upon her in bringing food and drink to the "hall boarder." Polly Ann lay still, and agonized.

Supersensitive of mind and weak of body, the constant nagging wore her into a fever. Her pride must be upheld at all risks. Tomorrow would be New Year's day. What should she give the maid? She racked her brain. Gloves? No, she had not a single new pair to offer. Money? There was none. Handkerchiefs? Not one unhundered. Books? None but a few that bore her own name on the title page and were shabby, and Polly Ann was too innately a lady to offer a shabby gift, even to an impudent serving maid. As she mused a faint streak of wintry sunshine pierced the billous mist and struck across the only bright thing in the room—the Copenhagen vase.

Polly Ann reached out one trembling hand—anything is reachable in a hall bedroom—and drew the vase in. How smooth and shiny it was, how daintily shaped. How soft were its blue grays, and how the cloudy white of its pattern seemed to float on the wonderful polish of its surface. Polly Ann held it and hugged it hard under the bedclothes. Then she put it out on the spread and looked at it. It was a bit of the home life, the one bright thing in the dreary place. Then she put it back and held it under her pillow all the night, her cheek pressing its china curves.

Next morning the maid came late with a tray. The food was untidily put on and cold from long standing. But Polly Ann did not notice. Her mind was full of a great resolve, and she hastened lest she should fail in bravery to keep it.

"A happy New Year, Maggie," she said faintly. "And here—is—a—little gift."

It was done. Her beautiful Copenhagen vase had passed from her pale fingers into the blackened ones of the maid, who muttered a grumpy word of thanks. But Polly Ann never knew. She was too busy hiding the tears that the servant did not see. Presently she heard voices through the door that the maid had carelessly left ajar. The cook was speaking.

"So her eyelets gin you a present!"

"Huh!" said Maggie's voice. "An old gray vase. I hates gray. Not a new one, neither—an old thing she's had round her room for an age! Huh! Does she s'pose I want her secondhand trash? Not much!"—Eve Brodlique.

THE NEW YEAR'S IDOL.

New Year's Day In Rome.

As Rome gave the name to the first month in the calendar year, so Rome also gave the custom of making presents on the first day of the year—strenne, as they are called in Italian. A very innocent little pastime it was in the beginning, but in these days of modern ideas it has expanded and is expanding until now the most valuable and elaborate gifts are used as an exchange of friendly sentiment.

There was a goddess whose name was Strena. She was the patron of youth, health and strength, and the temple wherein she resided was surrounded by gardens containing plants possessing hygienic and health giving properties. The verbena was considered, above all others, to possess the necessary attributes for restoring and preserving health, and therefore no Roman household was without this plant in its window, garden, on its verandas and wherever plants could be grown. So greatly was it valued that it was given as a prize at tournaments of strength to the victor, who usually presented it to his promised wife. Thus was inaugurated the custom of giving gifts at the New Year. The modest little "strenna" of verbena was the source of a custom that has developed such proportions that no limit is now put upon the fancy or purse of those who wish to express their affection in this way.

Some Superstitions.

An old Roman superstition connected with New Year's day was to read the future by listening to the songs of birds and watching their flight, to note the neighing of horses and bellowing of oxen, there being numerous signs and symbols connected with each to show whether one will live through the coming year, be married or remain single, become rich or poor. Some made a loaf of bread and read their future from it: If it came out of the oven white and well baked, then the year would be good, but if the bread was heavy and sodden, then there was to be sickness and misfortune. This custom is still kept up, more or less, only the loaf is now a cake, with the name written upon it, instead of bread. Another old custom that is still practiced is to give a supper on New Year's eve. But until the midnight hour sounds there is neither fire nor light, and absolute silence prevails. At the sound of the midnight stroke the house is suddenly illuminated and all the bells and musical instruments in the house are set going. Every one talks, sings and shouts "Evviva!" Then every one counts all the silver he possesses. No gold is shown, for that would bring bad luck. This belief that silver brings good luck is very old.

An Aftermath.

On the day itself—on the 1st of January—the majority of the male population of northern Germany suffer from headache in consequence of toasting too freely their friends and acquaintances during the previous night. Calls are made on the day among relatives and intimate friends only, except that in the ponderous bureaucratic system of Germany every government officer is expected to call on somebody above him in rank. How it is managed that all these state employees receive calls of their subordinates and in their turn make calls on their superiors is a mystery to outsiders.

Presents are not exchanged on New Year's day—that, as has been stated above, is exclusively confined to Christmas day.

Reflections.

Yes, yes, 'tis very true and clear,
By way of compliment and common chat,
It's very well to wish me a New Year.
But wish me a new hat!

Although not spent in luxury and ease,
In course a longer life I won't refuse,
But while you're wishing wish me, if you please,
A newer pair of shoes!

Oh, yes, 'tis very pleasant, though I'm poor,
To hear the steeple make that merry din!
Except I wish one bell was at the door
To ring new trousers in!

To be alive is very nice indeed,
Although another year at last departs,
Only with twelve new months I rather need
A dozen of new shirts!

Yes, yes, 'tis very true and clear,
By way of compliment and common chat,
It's very well to wish me a New Year,
But wish me a new hat!

—Tom Hood.

HAIL AND FAREWELL.

Old year, thy life is well nigh spent,
Thy feet are tottering and slow,
Thy hoary head with age is bent,
The time is here for thee to go.
Already in the frozen snow
A lonely grave is made for thee.
The winds are chanting dirges low
Upon the land and on the sea.

Old year, thou wert a friend to some—
To some thou wert of worth untold,
Thy days were blessings, every one,
More precious far than shining gold.
But unto others thou a foe
Did prove thyself, an enemy
Relentless as the chains of woe,
As ruthless as the maddened sea.

Some will rejoice to know thee dead;
Others will mourn thee as a friend;
Some will look back on thee with dread;
Others their praises to thee lend.
I neither offer praise nor blame,
Old year, for what you brought to me,
For unto me both joy and pain
Your active hands gave lavishly.

Thy solemn death hour draws a-nigh.
And hark! I hear thy funeral knell
Slow pealing through the darkened sky.
Farewell, old year—farewell, farewell!

NEW YEAR'S IN EUROPE.

New Year's day holds a prominent place in the popular calendar. For many centuries past it has been the custom of northern nations to watch the going out of the old year and the coming in of the new with demonstrations of merriment and conviviality.

It is a rare case that an English family fails to sit up on the last night of the old year with a few intimate friends, awaiting the stroke of the midnight hour, and then drink to happy new year with each other over a cheerful glass. The custom of systematic New Year's calls, as it still prevails to a great extent in this country, does not exist in England. The day is observed by a few visits among nearest relatives and intimate friends, but most particularly by festive family gatherings in the evenings to keep alive and cultivate mutual good will and kindly feelings.

The custom of making presents on New Year's day has become almost obsolete in England. That is now almost entirely confined to Christmas day. Since the arrival of the German Prince Albert, the late consort of Queen Victoria in England, Christmas day, or Christmas eve, was made the great festival of the winter season. The celebration of that day, the Christmas tree, the giving of presents and the observance of the day as a children's festival principally, in memory of the birth of the child Jesus, are exclusively of German and Scandinavian origin. Prince Albert was probably the first man in England, with the exception perhaps of some scattered German immigrants, who lighted a Christmas tree in England for the pleasure of his children. From the court the practice spread rapidly downward among all classes of society to the very humblest, and thus the observance of New Year's day as a holiday fell almost into oblivion, with the exception of the few simple remembrances mentioned above.

In business life the day is observed as a legal holiday—"bank holiday," as they call it—but even that is confined almost exclusively to large wholesale houses. The retail trade is carried on as briskly as on every other day of the year.

In a very different way the first day of the year is observed in France, particularly in Paris, where to this day the custom of giving presents is kept up with surprising vigor. Indeed the day is especially recognized from this circumstance by the name Jour d'Etrennes—day of presents—instead of being denominated by its proper name, Jour de l'An. These presents consist of a variety of objects, beautiful flowers, dainty sweetmeats in costly boxes and gloves in elegant cases playing the principal parts. Jewelry and other tokens of attention are by no means out of place. During the wild days of the second empire this fashion, like everything else, was carried to reckless excess. It was estimated by some sober minded statistician, with more inclination for figures than for sentiment, that the sum of 1,000,000 francs was not an exaggerated statement in those days of the amount spent in Paris for that day on flowers and candy alone. Calls, not only upon relatives and friends, but upon general acquaintances, and particularly upon superiors in office, chiefs of business houses, etc., are strictly de rigueur.

The New Year's receptions at the Louvre were, under Napoleon III, of historic importance.

The streets of the beautiful capital present a very lively and picturesque appearance. Innumerable carriages, from the humble one horse cab to the elegant landau, with liveried servants, dawn by fiery steeds, crowd every thoroughfare. They are filled with well dressed men and loaded with fragrant flowers. Large social gatherings, balls and receptions, public and private, bring the auspicious day to a festive conclusion.

There are many linnet headed ladies, Parisian hostesses, who pique themselves on having to set out on their tables on the day following New Year's day the largest possible display of such recognitions, for the more bouquets there are and the more numerous and more splendid are the bonbonnieres the greater hostess does she show herself, the more repandue, the more possessed of wealthy social relations. On this account there are many figurants in Paris' social comedy for whom New Year's day is a day of a prolonged chasse croisee. All day long will they gallop round in cabs distributing their trumpery gifts, making brief irruptions into this boudoir and that salon, gasping forth their good wishes, presenting their doles and then on again, Wandering Jews till nightfall.

The cabmen exult on this day, as for such chasse croiseing their co-operation is essentially necessary. It is the day when the Parisian Jehu takes his revenge on the detested bourgeois for a year of parsimony and exploitation. It is amusing to note their arrogance, to hear their disdainful refusals. It is the sight of the beggar on horseback, or rather on cab box, and flavors with a soupcon of pessimism the rich optimistic pottage of the day. And there is nothing makes this plat du jour more optimistic eating than this.

"Lamb's Wool."

In England the first day of the new year is celebrated by a particular drink. It is spiced ale, facetiously known as "lamb's wool," though how it acquired such a designation not even the philologists are able to guess.

The Dun.

This bugaboo of New Year's day
Seems quite bereft of reason.
Unsatisfied if you but pay
The compliments of the season.

POWERS NOW IN CONCERT

The Suspicion Forced by French Occupation of Hawaii.

This is to Offset the Act of Russia—Japan Reported as Preparing for the Outbreak.

London, Dec. 31.—The Daily Mail has received telegrams from Hong Kong and Tonquin denying the French occupation of the island of Hai-Nan; but it regards it as morally certain that Hai-Nan was occupied about a fortnight ago, when Port Arthur was occupied by the Russians, the coincidence forcing the suspicion that France and Russia were acting in concert.

A dispatch from Singapore says: "The news that the French had occupied the island of Hai-Nan was brought here from Saigon (capital of French Coshin China) on Tuesday by a French mail boat. Before the latter left Saigon on the 25th a French cruiser arrived there with either Admiral Bedolliere or letters from him to the French governor of Saigon. The boat delayed for an hour at Saigon in order to take the governor's dispatch relating to the hoisting of the flag on the island of Hai-Nan to the French governor. The cause of the delay was known only to a few officials on board the Ernest Simon, but inadvertently the secret was imparted to a Fench officer here (Singapore), who, not being bound to secrecy, let the matter out. It is believed that the French hold the telegraphic office at Hoi-Kew (Ho Kow) and prevent communication to Hong Kong. The cable between Kiu-Phong (Tonquin) and Saigen is broken and under repair, and therefore it was impossible for Admiral Bedolliere to telegraph the news of the seizure to Saigon.

"Admiral Bedolliere, with the warship Bayard and Descartes, left Hong Kong on Dec. 11. He called at Kai-Phong on Dec. 15 and attended the meeting of the defence committee at Hai-Phong about that date, when the seizure of the island of Hai-Nan was decided upon."

A dispatch to The Mail from Shanghai says: "A British fleet of eight ships and four torpedo boats has arrived at Chemulpo, the port of Seoul. It is reported that there are two Japanese cruisers in the Yang-Tse-Kaing river. Japan is working night and day preparing for war. It is believed that the British and Japanese fleets are in close touch.

"The Marquis Ito is forming a cabinet. It is believed that he will aim to maintain a peaceful attitude."

COMMANDER MISSING.

Calcutta, Dec. 31.—Colonel Sawyer, commanding the British forces at Fort Ali-Muzjid, telegraphs: "On learning that Sir Henry Havelock-Allen had left his escort yesterday and had not been seen since, a search was organized. He rode a restless horse and might have been thrown near the camp. The search, however, resulted in finding the horse stripped and shot, with Sir Henry missing. It is feared that he is dead, or is a prisoner in the hands of the Zakka-Khels. The search is being continued."

Allen is the commander of the Royal Irish regiment and left England recently to investigate charges of cowardice and insubordination during the campaign that has been brought against the regiment. He was born in Bengal in 1830. His father was the celebrated General Havelock, the hero of Cawnpore and Lucknow, during the Indian mutiny.

OUR INTERNAL HISTORY.

London, Dec. 31.—The Times, in its review of the year, after saying that it is disagreeable to be obliged to record the failure of the long efforts of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Cleveland to bring about an arbitration treaty, observes: "America's internal history may be summed up in three things: the passage of the Dingley tariff bill, the triumph of Tammany hall and the steady growth of a desire for a strong navy. The latter agitation finds its excuse in Cuba and Hawaii; but the more vehement advocates of the new policy make no secret that it is against England and not Spain or Japan that the main effort is to be directed."

TWO YEARS FOR MURDER.

Brussels, Dec. 31.—The Independance Belge reports that a Belgium agent at Boma, Congo Free state, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for the murder of his black mistress in the Aruwimi district. He tied his victim to a tree, smeared her with honey and sugar, and left her to the attacks of bees. She died after three days' horrible torture.

CORBETT'S DEFI

He Issues His Challenge to Fitz.

POINTED LETTER TO WORLD'S CHAMPION.

Fitz. Will Allow His Manager to Reply.

Cincinnati, Dec. 31.—James J. Corbett yesterday gave to The Times-Star for publication his challenge to fight Robert J. Fitzsimmons, as follows:

"Robert J. Fitzsimmons, champion of the world—Your published declaration, Mr. Fitzsimmons, that you intend reentering the ring pleases me more than I can at present express to you, for I know that the public esteem is to be the only candidate for the honors you thus place within reach. I am sorry, however, to note that in wording this declaration you give me the impression that since we last met you have become unwisely forgetful. For instance, you say that before I can claim a return match with you I must prove myself to be worthy of it. You certainly intended this as a joke, for no one in the world knows my ability better than yourself. You can not so soon have forgotten your remark to me at Carson, just after the battle. 'Jim,' you said in your simple, earnest way, 'I'll never fight again. You've given me a bloody good licking.' You, the winner, uttered these words with face and body so battered as to leave no doubt of your sincerity, while I, the loser, listened with never a bruise or scratch from head to foot, which could contradict you.

"Is this consistent with you now requesting me to prove myself to be a worthy opponent? You will find the confidence of the public in my ability to entertain you still unshaken. You will find that the public will insist upon your recognizing my claim that you must meet me again. But surely you have been misrepresented. I refuse to credit you with the lame memory, broken judgment, poor taste and entire untruthfulness which the printed remarks alleged to have been made by you would imply. I prefer to think that those who have entered the ring with me were men, honest, brave and incapable of the vulgar, lying and cowardly language in which the newspaper version of your remarks was couched. However well I know that the great journals try to be and unusually are accurate to the letter in reporting utterances made by important men upon important subjects, I prefer to believe that in this case a grave error has been made somehow, somewhere and for a purpose not worthy of one who wishes to be considered above contempt.

"What the public expects from me is to maintain the manly dignity of the ring, and not be a brawler nor a shifty evader of the honest principles which goven honest men when adjusting their respective merits. This is all I have to say.

"But this is what I propose to do: The day we sign articles I will give you $1000 in recognition of your courtesy. The moment you enter the ring, ready to after the battle, I will give you a second $1000 in token of my pleasure. Upon the completion of the 10th round, if you are still undefeated, I will give you a third $1000 as a souvenir of my surprise. Upon defeating you, no matter in what round, I will give you $1000 more as a reminder that I am not an ungenerous foe. On the other hand, should you again defeat me, I promise, if still able to move, to place my hat upon my head and then, removing it in your honor, to proclaim you, in frank and unmistakable terms, to be my superior, and state that I then and there quit forever all possible claim to the championship of the world.

"Let further remarks on this subject be made by 1000 clean, honestly earned American dollars, given me by the public that believes in me. I have this day forwarded these to Will J. Davis of Chicago, in testimony that I mean every word I have herein spoken.

"(Signed) James J. Corbett,
"Champion of America."
Cincinnati, Dec. 30, 1897.

BICYCLE TRACK TO BE BUILT.

New York, Dec. 31.—Greater New York will have a bicycle track next season that will be one of the finest constructed and fastest in the world. The new track will be at Ambrose park, which includes five city blocks in Brooklyn, and is to be a board affair of three laps to the mile, while all the good features of the best tracks in the world will be interspersed in the building of the new oval.

Training quarters for racing men will be constructed, and the plans call for them to be the finest of any track in the country. The grounds can also be used for baseball, football and in fact for any kind of athletic sport. The grandstand, which encircles more than three-fourth of the track, will protect it from heavy wind and tend to make it one of the fastest tracks in the country, if not in the world

THE AUTOCRAT NAMES.

New York, Dec. 31.—Tom O'Rourke has wired from Fort Wayne as follows: "Julian and Fitzsimmons have named Joe Walcott, at the middleweight limit, to meet McCoy, and Peter Maher to meet Corbett. If McCoy and Corbett win from Wolcott and Maher, Fitzsimmons will meet both of them afterward. These are the only conditions Fitzsimmons will make with McCoy and Corbett."

SCORES OF POLO GAMES.

In New Bedford—New Bedfords, 3; Pawtuckets, 1.
In Gardiner—Gardiners, 7; Lewistons, 2.
In Salem—Salems, 12; Fall Rivers, 3.
In Portland—Portlands, 4; Baths, 1.

REPORT ABOUT WEYLER.

Madrid, Dec. 31.—There was an unconfirmed rumor afloat last night that General Weyler had been arrested for the remonstrance he issued against President McKinley's strictures on his administration in Cuba.

KILLED IN HIS OFFICE.

Lafayette, Ind., Dec. 31.—James Kirkley, treasurer of Renton county, was found dead in his office at Fowler early Thursday morning. He was shot through the temple and a pistol was lying by his side. His own revolver was found in his desk. The drawers of the desk and the safe were opened and the contents scattered about the office. Mr. Kirkley was serving his second term as treasurer.

LABOR MATTERS

SIMPLE GOVERNMENT

THOUGHTS ON THINGS AS THEY ARE AND ON SUGGESTIONS MADE.

The Brotherhood Pyramid With Its Base of Poverty—Anarchists of Different Kinds—The Evolution of Human Greed. No Such Thing as Success For Any of Us.

[Special Correspondence.]

All the blunders of governmental action have sprung up from the insane assumption that most men would go to pieces if not helped by human laws, by the efforts of other men. They have never satisfactorily explained to us why some men should happen to be always so much superior to the rest, particularly when we all know that the children of bottom men in one generation are often the top men in the next and vice versa. The children of the top men today shall be apt to be at the bottom 40 years hence. Much less have our friends explained to us why should we forever be evolving a social bottom and a social top out of that brotherhood that the same friends have been preaching for so many centuries all over the earth. They have given us the brotherhood of the pyramid, with an immense bottom of poverty and degradation, of savagism, crude or refined, with despotism on top, refined or crude, and small groups of fine gentlemen between, fine after their own estimation, but self condemned in the presence of divine ethics.

No wonder that we have a school of thought called the anarchists, by which we mean the peaceful evolutionary ones, and not the disorderly, crazy fellows, stating their conviction about the possibility of a perfect social status without any government at all. Who is responsible for that school of thought? The organized anarchy, the anarchistic order that we call government, with its laws of greed and monopolistic adjustments, with its incentives to do evil sanctioned by wrong legislation, evolving that bottom and top in the social fabric by which we repudiate all principles of brotherhood, while some of us are outdoing the old Pharisees in long prayers that get stuck somewhere on their way to God, and charities as a vile mask with which to cover up all injustice. Thus we poison most effectually the fountains of life in all human strata through the whole social organism.

Of course our evolutionary anarchists go too far in their philosophy of no government, which would mean no national consensus. They would simply split that into 1,000,000 or 10,000,000 groups of men, each one with its own individual consensus, because not even two men or husband and wife can live together in peace without some consensus, some agreements, some adjustments, some laws through which to properly deal with each other. They shall have no trouble if the laws or agreements in question are simply the embodiment of divine thoughts in the order of ethics or nature, and they shall have nothing but disasters and tragedies if their laws or agreements are but the organized fancies of their own minds, just what human laws have always been—viz, the evolution of human greed, the greed of the men on top at each period in our historical development.

In spite of their somewhat distorted conceptions regarding the possibilities of social life our evolutionary anarchists perform a very useful function—that of spreading or diffusing among the masses the idea that governmental functions need to be greatly simplified if the normal man is ever to make his appearance on the face of the earth.

There is the grand central point, the focus of thought, toward which the efforts of all reformers should tend—"the simplification of government." Do you know what that means? Down with all artificial barriers between man and the natural resources that God has created for the full development of the whole race. Down with the infamous conception that a few have to attend to the surroundings of the rest because the latter are unable to take care of themselves. Why, don't you know that we are gods in the language of God the eternal, the power behind all phenomena over and above all forces and forms in boundless space, the "I am" today, yesterday and forever in that double infinitude of the past and the future, with no end and no beginning? Leave men alone to the noble instincts that the All Father, the All Merciful, has implanted in them all as the children of his own spirit. Don't force men to develop along lines of selfishness by getting the best of somebody else through a materialistic evolution produced by human laws which trample upon all divine commands and defy the whole order of God's universe. Down, above all, with the miserable infatuation that some of us are better than the rest because we have succeeded where others failed.

Success! Not one of us succeeds as long as civilization rests on the principles of the gambling house. Not one of us can claim any degree of superiority as long as the social compact is virtually a denial of the wisdom of God and the natural nobility of men, God's own choicest creation. By implication we convert man into a monster and God into a despot.

JOSE GROS.

Morristown, N. J.

Favors Labor Unions.

Rev. E. T. Root of Providence said in a recent sermon: "While the workingmen are far above those of a century ago, their pay and the comforts derived from their labors are not in proportion to the great increase of wealth in our country." He urged the formation of unions among the working masses and said, "The individual workingman is helpless and it is proper that unions should be formed, so that men can be able to bargain for their employment." In further speaking of the laboring masses he said, "They are not a mob of discontent, but are fast becoming a well disciplined army."

LABOR CAPITALISTS.

BENEFITS FOR POOR MEN THROUGH INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATION.

The Results on the Continent Compared with What Has Been Accomplished by Distributive Co-operation in Great Britain—The "People's Bank."

Productive co-operation, in industrial as distinct from agricultural co-operation has been working out in practical experience in two main forms, and sometimes in a third which may be roughly described as a blend of the other two—one is "labor copartnership"—a form in which all the capital for a given industry is formed by a body of workmen who manage and carry on the industry themselves, and the other is "profit sharing"—a form in which "captains of industry" or capitalist firms allow their workpeople a portion of the profits, enable them to become shareholders and give them representation in the management, while retaining for capital its own wage and the predominant voice in contest.

The apostles of the co-operative movement in Great Britain, from Robert Owen to Maurice, Kingsley, Hughes and their associates, attached chief importance to productive co-operation. They gave a secondary place to the more elementary form, distributive co-operation, to extending which the shopkeeping genius of the Englishman has hitherto almost exclusively devoted itself. To the founders and inspirers of the movement a form of association which would elevate the social as well as the economic condition of the worker, making him as nearly as possible his own employer, was the true goal.

The English apostles of co-operation brought this idea from the continent and brought it into an atmosphere apparently not yet ready to receive it. Various attempts which they made to establish productive factories on the plan of the French associations—ouvrieres—failed one after the other. But the recent experience of productive co-operation in England is more hopeful, while, of course, the success on the continent of forms of co-operation unknown in England is an unanswerable proof that all the possibilities of this great social force have not been exhausted by the committee of the Manchester Wholesale society.

Let me give you some idea of the magnitude of the continental co-operative movement. Let us take one branch—credit. On the continent the chief unit of co-operation is the co-operative bank, or, as it is popularly called, the "people's bank." This discovery of co operative credit—which may be described as the capitalization of the honesty of poor men who have no "bankable security"—has been likened, as a factor in production, to the discovery of steam. I am not going to describe its operation here, but I must explain that the principle on which co-operative banks are founded is, according to a concise definition, that of "creating confidence in the public by means of the joint unlimited engagement entered into by each of the members of any bank for all its debts and thus obtaining deposits or loans from the ordinary banks, as well as from individual depositors, by means of which the members can make themselves advances to an extent greatly beyond what their own capital would enable them to do."

Here are some statistics of co-operative banks in Germany alone, according to the latest estimates which I can obtain:

Number of banks	2,600
Number of members	2,100,000
Business	£200,000,000
Capital of members	£10,700,000
Deposits and loans	£33,000,000

Besides being themselves co-operative societies, which assist their members in direct ways, these banks help to procure capital for and promote the organization of other forms of co-operative enterprise. The German people's banks have taken part in establishing more than 1,700 other co-operative societies of various types—productive, distributive, industrial, assurance, building.

To compare results by the test of the amount of capital the working classes are helped to accumulate it has been found that the average amount of share capital accumulated after 27 years by a member of a German people's bank is £15 0s. 5d. as compared with £11 18s. 11d. accumulated after 43 years by a member of an English co-operative store.

Returning, then, to England, of late years, notwithstanding the attitude of distributive co-operation as represented by the federated wholesalers, productive co-operation has been making steady progress in the three forms—copartnership societies started by workmen themselves, societies originated by capitalist employers who have converted their factories into profit sharing establishments and productive societies started by co-operative stores. The following figures, which I obtain from the publication of the Productive federation, will give an idea of the progress of these societies in England:

	No. of Societies.	Sales.	Capital.	Net profit.	Div. to labor in addition to wages.
1883....	15	£100,751	£100,439	£3,017	—
1894....	120	1,371,124	790,460	65,553	£6,771
1895....	155	1,870,870	916,309	92,609	14,735
1896....	160	2,164,802	1,077,716	100,912	16,063

The societies to which the above figures refer include factories for the manufacture of worsted, woolen cloth, cotton, fustian, needles, pianofortes, watches, cutlery, nails, boots and shoes, hosiery, iron foundries, engineering works, shipbuilding works, potteries, printing and bookbinding societies, cocoa manufactories, bakeries, tanneries, leather dressing works and ready made clothing factories. These societies have now formed a federation called the Co-operative Productive federation, and a labor association for the propagation of such societies and their ideas has been established.—T. P. Gill, M. P., in New York World.

CATHOLIC LYCEUM.

The Catholic Lyceum held their annual sociable in Associate hall last evening and a fine party enjoyed the dancing to the music of the Cadet orchestra.

The officers were: General manager, Gallagher; floor director, Edward J. James J. Brown; assistant, William O'Donnell; assistant, William Hart; aids, Thomas P. Donahoe, Joseph Johnson, Thomas P. Sullivan, Timothy F. McCarthy, Thomas Fitzgerald, John R. Shea, Matthew M. Lynch, Daniel J. Jeffries, Charles Quigley, John J. Sullivan, Michael J. Brown, John P. Curley, John J. Hanlon, Timothy B. Harrigan, Fred Welch, George Holmes, William Sullivan, Joseph Kearney, Arthur L. Marren, John J. Walsh, James T. O'Hearn.

THIEF ESCAPED.

The house of Paymaster Charles R. Goddard of the Lawrence manufacturing company, in Marlboro street, was entered Wednesday night. A boy of 16 years was in the lower part of the house and thought he heard a noise up stairs. Upon investigating, he found a lot of jewelry deposited on one of the tables and the rooms in general confusion, but not an article was missing. The thief, probably alarmed, had departed without a thing to show for his visit. The matter was reported to the police.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money

CHRONIC KICKERS.

SOME IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD IN LOWELL, BUT THEY'RE GROWING LESS.

Chronic kickers the kidneys are—when they're sick.

What makes the kidneys sick? A simple thing.

They have too much to do.

Must keep up their work, they never rest.

Can't blame them for kicking.

Ever have your kidneys kick?

Ever have a bad back, a lame, weak or aching one.

Know it's the same thing.

The back aches because the kidneys are clogged.

Help the kidneys with their work

The back will ache no more.

Lots of proof that Doan's Kidney Pills do this.

It's the best proof for it comes from Lowell citizens.

Read this case in point:

Mrs. Mary Traynor, residing at 28 Pearl street, says: "My occupation brought on backache, and the usual complications. Health and added weight seemed to return when taking a rest in the country during the vacation, only to be rapidly lost again on returning to work. My back ached incessantly. Dizziness, headache and a constant desire to rest was always present. When lying or sitting down it was torture to rise again. The secretions from the kidneys were high colored with reddish deposit and inflammation of the membranes. I did not know what to do, having doctored without success, and I was discouraged. I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills and although I had little faith in them, I got a box at Ellingwood's & Co.'s, Merrimack and Central streets. After a few doses I felt very much better, and continuing their use, the backache left me. The stiffness was gone, my head was clear, I had no urinary trouble whatever, and I felt like a different person."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

NEW MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

This Evening at 8 O'clock
and Saturday Matinee and Night.

FLYNN & SHERIDAN'S
NEW CITY SPORTS COMP'Y
25 All Star Artists, 2 New Comedies, 10 Funny Comedians. Special Feature—
ROBINSON-BAKER TRIO.
Champion Leapers and Jumpers of the world. An open challenge to all. DON'T MISS IT.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Ev'gs, January 3, 4, 5, Matinee Wednesday.
THE TORNADO,
Lincoln J. Carter's Mammoth Scenic Production. The awful Tornado, the great rigging scene, six tars furling a monster sail, the collision of two ocean liners at full speed, the mighty open sea scene with waves running mountain high, dissecting room of a medical college, Chicago harbor at night, and many other scenic wonders.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, ss.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of Susie A. Abels, late of Lowell, in said County, deceased, intestate.

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to George L. Mussey of Lowell in said county, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth day of January, A. D., 1898, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks in the Lowell Daily Sun, a newspaper published in Lowell, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntire, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety seven.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER
448 Gorham Street.
Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

For New Year's Gifts
You can buy a nice piece of Solid Silver Table Ware.
A beautiful Watch.
A Fine Diamond. (perfect.)
An Elegant Pocketbook. At
LEGAULT & CO.,
Jewellers and Opticians.
70 Central St., Cor. Prescott.

ALL KINDS OF
Lumber
Sold at wholesale and retail. Both large and small orders solicited.
Quick Delivery and Satisfactory Prices Guaranteed.
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LUMBER DEALERS.
Office at L.G. Hall's Storehouse 631 Dutton Street.
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ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

DRAWING AND PAINTING
MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Back Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

PIANOS
AT
145 Merrimack Street.
Different makes with the latest designs.
ESTEY
Parlors over the Railroad Bank, is where you can save money and the terms are easy.
ORGANS
HERE and THERE
You will find dealers offering so-called "bargains" at a great sacrifice. Most of these are "cut-downs" from "mark-ups" and are not genuine reductions. Our reductions are legitimate, as we have sliced liberally from the standard price of standard goods to close out certain lines.
Holiday prices will prevail this week.
JOHN M. PEVEY,
55-57 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 452-5.

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But What You Save
THAT MAKES YOU
"RICH"
Save regularly on a definite plan, and deposit in the
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SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty.
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137 Central St., opp. American House,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

COURTNEY & COURTNEY,
[illegible] Block,
COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW.
Wm. F. Courtney. Henry B. Courtney.

LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
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PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

W. A. LEW,
40 John Street,
CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

CHARLES B. COSGROVE,
Room 16 Hildreth Building,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

J. M. KINGSBURY,
No. 373 Bridge Street,
MEATS AND PROVISIONS.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

PHILIP J. FARLEY,
Room 11, Barristers Hall,
COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW.

Ales, Wines and Liquors
Are privileged by a vote on the license question to be sold in this city for another year, and if you wish to purchase these goods, go where they always have the best brands of these goods, and that place is
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex street.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
53 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 466 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your house. Parties and weddings a specialty.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 44 Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT, 70 Chestnut street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for selling or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., Opp. Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c. in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Dows', Central street, & Moors', Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—CORNER of Reed and Fifth street, two story house, large barn, 5500 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $4000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 21 rooms. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house, 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $3500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

BACHELLORS WILL FIND NICE FURNISHED, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street, Mrs. Nawn.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address Bell2, 137 Stackpole St

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

I WILL FURNISH MONEY TO PATENT and promote a good invention for an interest. Address Business, P. O. Box 172, New York, N. Y.

LOST—A BULL TERRIER RED AND WHITE pup, about four months old. Reward at 13 White street.

CANVASSERS WANTED—IN LOWELL, for a good selling article. Address 31 A. Scanlan & Co., P. O. Box 241, Lawrence, Mass.

FOUR AGENTS IMMEDIATELY, TO handle quick seller in Lowell and vicinity, men of experience on house canvassing preferred. 52 Middlesex street, room 22; 2 to 5 only.

LADIES AND GENTS WORRIED OVER business matters, consult Clairvoyant and Palmist Hand. Readings 25c.; sittings 50c. to $1, for a short time. J. O. Sturgis, 182 Merrimack St., up two flights.

LOST—FROM HIS CARRIAGE A PHYSICIAN'S hand bag containing medicine and instruments. Whoever shall return the same to No. 17 Kirk street shall be handsomely rewarded.

FOUND THREE KEYS TIED TOGETHER with a string, in front of Chalifoux's store Saturday night. Owner can have by calling at this office.

LOST—TRIP TICKET TO BOSTON. $5.00 reward at Carter & Sherburne's, cor. Merrimack and Bridge streets.

TO LET—SMALL TENEMENT, SEPERATE and quiet neighborhood. 16 Burns street, off South Highland street. Rent $4.50 a month.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A WOOD-yard, building and teams. Require at 175 Chever street.

SAMPLE DISTRIBUTORS, BOTH SEXES; $3.00 per thousand; enclose ten cents for postage and packing of sample and particulars. Temple Importing and Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—A HORSE FOR HIS BOARD, TO drive about four hours a day on a laundry wagon. Address Manuel Sousa, 540 Central street.

LOST—BLACK AND WHITE SPOTTED hound, marked like a coach dog. Return to or notify A. O. Austin, 15 Sixth street. Reward.

STOP PAYING RENT:

Moody street—new modern dwelling, 8 rooms attic, bath room, pantry, sideboard, hot and cold water, furnace heat, maple floors, piazzas, balcony, bulk head cemented cellar, etc. Seventh avenue new 2 1-2 story house, 8 rooms, attic, pantry, bath room, hot and cold water, maple floors, piazza and balcony, nice cellar. Each lot is high dry and very sightly. Small amount down, balance $15 a month. Albert J. Ryan, 29A. Hildreth Building, (Old PostOffice.)

Land Sale
In Pawtucketville
In the New District
Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.
WM. H. EMERY.

Best Line of 10c. Sheet Music
In Lowell at
GREEN'S,
Big cut in prices of Pianos at Green's, 225 Central Street.

ONE OF THE FINEST
Grocery Stores
in this city can be had at a very low figure of the modernly equipped and up-to-date, on one of the main streets. Call at
DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,
Room 1, Swan Building, 20 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-4.

Peter H. Savage
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 WORTHEN ST.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION 414-4.
Calls, night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
5 45	6 50	6 00	§7 07
6 25	7 40	6 25	7 46
6 42	7 51	6 40	§7 35
§7 04	8 02	7 55	9 10
*§7 20	8 10	*8 30	§9 10
*§7 25	8 15	*9 00	§9 36
§7 33	8 50	9 10	§10 25
*7 45	8 57	10 17	11 35
*8 00	9 40	10 45	11 55
9 15	10 35	11 30	§12 01
9 40	10 40	12 00	§12 55
11 00	12 04	*1 00	§1 36
§11 43	12 35	2 00	3 04
§12 16	1 05	*3 00	§3 35
1 40	2 50	3 47	5 04
3 00	4 25	4 14	§5 32
*§3 52	4 35	*5 00	5 45
4 25	5 30	5 33	6 35
§5 22	6 15	5 47	6 57
5 44	7 10	6 14	7 30
*§6 22	7 05	*7 30	§8 05
*§7 49	8 20	*8 00	§8 35
		10 15	11 22
		11 23	12 23

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
§7 20	8 10	2 15	§3 05
§7 28	8 16	9 00	§10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	§1 57
§9 19	10 10	5 00	§5 59
§4 25	5 32	7 35	§8 15
§6 05	7 00	8 00	§8 36
		9 00	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
6 50	8 01	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 57
9 25	10 58	10 25	11 46
10 50	12 02	11 50	1 08
12 05	1 37	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 54	3 40	4 56
2 35	3 44	4 25	5 45
3 25	4 25	5 01	6 20
4 05	5 25	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 42	6 35	7 45
6 15	7 26	9 40	10 37
7 00	8 05	11 15 ‖	12 51
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	To Boston. Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	From Boston. Arr.
8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 20	11 45	12 55
4 15	5 28	5 00	6 26
5 30	6 55	7 00	8 22
7 25	8 40		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex St station only.

‖ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLEDS GIVEN AWAY WITH TEA.

We are giving with a pound of our high-grade 60-cent Tea a sled. Be sure and get one. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, 68 Merrimack St.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

F. A. M. Tobin's Printery. Tel. 680-4.

Extra fine watch work a specialty. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

Fifty dress suits to let. All this year's styles, at D. A. Cavanaugh's, cor. Middle and Central streets.

FURN WILSON'S COAL.

A trial of Rourke & Sullivan's coal will insure satisfaction. Telephone, 713-2. Prompt delivery.

A. W. Austin of this city has received an appointment as page for the coming legislative session at Boston.

Rev. Chas. H. Willcox of Laurenceville, formerly pastor of Pawtucket church, is a guest of Dr. J. J. Colton.

Miss Grace Eaton left yesterday to take up work for the remainder of the winter as a district missionary in New Hampshire.

If you are a cash buyer, we don't believe you can do better with your money than by going to O'Hearn & Dowd's great cash sale of clothing.

John Mack, heretofore General Agent of the New York Life Insurance company, has ceased his connection with that company. All persons having business with the New York Life Insurance company will apply to the new General agent, John H. Riordan, Central Block.

J. A. Paquette, the well known hair dresser who has been employed at P. Lynch's for the past three years, has bought out a share in the barber shop in Runel's block. He will be pleased to see all of his friends at any time. He will guarantee you nice work in every way. Call at Room 16, Runels' Block.

CANADIAN CELEBRATION.

Tonight and tomorrow will be gala occasions in Little Canada, for the great New Year's holiday will be observed in true Canadian style. In honor of the holiday, L'Etoile, the French paper, will not be published.

THE LOWELL IRISH SOCIETY.

The Lowell Irish society will observe St. Patrick's night with a grand banquet. The guest of honor and principal speaker will be Col. John C. Linehan of New Hampshire. Lawrence Cummings will be invited to read a paper.

FORESTERS' ASSEMBLY.

The sociable conducted by Court Samuel de Champlain, F. of A., in Foresters' hall last night, was a very pleasant affair. There was a march led by N. H. Roy and Miss Lillian Roy. The officers were: Floor marshal, N. H. Roy; assistant, W. Bouthillette; aids, J. B. Hurtubise, E. Lambert, N. Cote, Joseph Gelinas, J. W. Paradis; reception committee, W. Bouthillette, George Barry, E. Ducharme, A. Lavoie, Jos. Gelinas, A. N. Boulais, N. Cote, E. Lambert, J. B. Hurtubise, A. Rainville, N. H. Roy.

BEAUTY, UTILITY AND VALUE.

Are happily combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendar for 1898. The lovely child's head in an embossed gold frame, surrounded by sprays of flowers in mosaic, the harmonious pad in blue with clear figures and the coupons, by means of which many valuable books and other articles may be obtained, make up the most desirable calendar we have ever seen. The first coupon article is Hood's Practical Cook Book, a handsome, useful volume of 350 pages. Ask your druggist for Hood's Coupon Calendar, or send 6 cents in stamps for one to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 581 Middlesex street.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

Biliousness

bosses many a body and burdens many a mind. You can't enjoy the food you like because you are bilious. You take all sorts of precautions, and yet the bilious attack leaps on you like a tiger from ambush. You know the irritability which precedes and the languor which follows the attack. It's miserable, isn't it? Why not cure the trouble? There's a pill that will cure biliousness. Dr. J. C. AYER'S PILLS are an acknowledged specific for for this derangement.

A. Swanger, Texarkana, Texas, writes: "For fifteen years I have used Dr. Ayer's Pills, and find them very effective in bilious complaints. I have yet to see the case where they have failed to cure."

They will cure you too.

If you are Bilious DO NOT FAIL TO **Try AYER'S PILLS**

SOCIAL AND FRATERNAL.

The Young Men's Catholic Institute elected officers for six months last night as follows:

President, James H. Flood; vice president, John J. McSorley; recording secretary, Stephen Flynn; financial secretary, John J. King; treasurer, Rev. Fr. Reynolds; board of trustees, William Buckley, Michael Carey, Jos. Dwyer, Hugh Farley; literary committee, John H. Conners, Henry Driscoll, Thomas Fee, George F. Lynch, Miles Reagan; marshal, James McMahon.

Lowell lodge, Knights of Pythias, held semi-annual elections last night, with the following result:

C. C., M. W. Wright; V. C., Charles Glidden; P., Allen B. Gould; M. of W., Henry St. Martin; K. of R. and S., M. W. Clark; M. of F., John M Crossen; M. of E., A. B. Bosca; M. at A., Joseph Fleming; trustee for three years, Alexander Walker; representative to grand lodge for two years, A. B. Bosca.

Bay State Colony, Pilgrim Fathers, held a lively meeting last night, in which the following officers were elected for one year; Governor, Charles Carr; lieutenant governor, Mrs. Chas. Carr; secretary, Carrie I. Corbett; treasurer, Dennis Dilworth; collector, Miss Annette E. Collins; chaplain, Miss Louise B. Williams; sergeant-at-arms, Otis C. Johnson; deputy sergeant, Annie Crawford; sentinel of the inner gate, Ella Murphy; sentinel of the outer gate, J. L. Jewett; trustees, J. L. Jewett, Frank Sands, Charles N. Bagley, pianist, C. E. Corbett.

Veritas Lodge, I.O.O.F., elected officers last night for six months as follows:

N. G., William Liddle; V. G., Norman W. White; secretary, A. H. Schoolcraft; financial secretary, Alderman Lawrence treasurer, Alonzo G. Emery; trustee for three years, A. H. Johnson.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Reform club elected the following officers last night:

President, Nellie McNabb; vice president, Grace Caskin; financial secretary Maggie Nugent; recording secretary, Mary Edwards; trustees, Samuel Scott; George Farrell, Dora Boyle; inside guard, Nellie Murphy.

SOMETHING UNUSUAL GOING ON.

Anybody can see that something unusual is going on at O'Hearn & Dowd's clothing store, old postoffice. The fact is they are about to open a great consignment sale of merchandise and the store has been in a hustle for the past week getting ready for the sale which opens tomorrow.

THE TWO REPORTS

Were Submitted to the Overseers of the Poor.

SECRETARY COURTNEY FURNISHES INTERESTING DATA.

Supt. Pindar Reviews Last Year's Work.

The Overseers of the Poor finished up the year's work last evening, and listened to the reading of the annual reports of the secretary and the superintendent.

The board granted one pardon and voted to pay the bill of Supt. Bray for services in appraising the loss on property by a fire at the City Farm.

The reports presented by Secretary Courtney and Supt. Pindar were accepted. Secretary Courtney's report contained the following statistics:

NUMBER OF PERSONS AIDED FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Lowell cases—Families, 603; males, 960; females, 1190.

Cities and Towns—Families, 60; males, 132; females, 155.

State Cases—Families, 189; males, 373; females, 349.

Cash allowance for the year 1897—$2,414.55.

The temporary aid for Lowell cases during the year amounted to $11,722.30; and for cities and towns, $3,011.45. The excess over 1896 was $1,976.25. Burial permits were issued for 70 adults, and 67 minors at a cost of $119.

There was paid out to insane hospitals for the care of Lowell patients, $11,463.99, and the amount received for board of insane patients was $859.29.

The amount paid other cities and towns for the care of Lowell paupers including those in hospitals, was $2,667.31.

The amount paid for full support to other institutions was: St. John's Hospital, $3,272.79; St. Peter's Orphan Asylum, Lowell, $987.83; City Orphan Asylum, Salem, $335.79; Lawrence Orphan Asylum, $256.29; Lowell General Hospital, $244.50; Lowell Hospital association, $22; Hospital for Dipsomaniacs, $79.39; Home for Feeble Minded, $535.84; state nursery, $20.74; Children's Hospital, $12; School for the Blind, $21.64; State Almshouse, 97.71; other cities and towns, $786.64; total, $6,653.60.

The expenses outside of the almshouse were as follows: Secretary's office, $10,160.63; ambulances, $1,688.51; dispensary, $3,923.51; total, $17,762.65.

The receipts were $105,195.14, and the expenses, $104,900.50. There was transferred to the general fund, $294.64; and the receipts from all sources during the year credited to the general treasury fund, were $10,168.61.

In conclusion, I have to thank each member of the Overseers of the Poor for the many kindnesses shown me during the year; also to each of the Board's officials and employes, with whom I am constantly in contact, I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness. I sincerely hope that the incoming year will see a decrease in the volume of the pauper business, and at its conclusion you will be well advanced in the work of giving their just dues to the worthy and the unworthy.

AMBULANCE RECORD.

Accident Calls	355
Sick Calls	457
Fire Alarms	119
All Others	92

At the dispensary, there were 1296 patients treated. The amount collected for medicine was $171.70, and for medical attendance, $344.

A summary of the superintendent's report follows:

The past year has shown, as does each succeeding year, an increase in the number supported by the almshouse, and in the amount of wood and coal delivered to the outdoor poor.

The smallest number of inmates during the year was 383, on May 8, and the largest number, 483 on December 20. The number supported during the year was 1223, with a daily average of 417. The number in the workhouse was less than last year. During the year the outdoor poor received from the farm 4113 provision orders and 4199 wood and coal orders, making a total expense of $13,407.00.

2513 tramps were given lodging and food and required to saw ¼ cord of wood in the yard. The accommodations for keeping them are very poor as it is necessary to put them in a cell room and this often interferes with the discipline of the institution.

There were two fires during the year the first, on January 19, being caused by rats and the cause of the second is unknown. Damage small.

The improvements—Early in the year the bakery and kitchen were completed and now all cooking is done in the one building giving a more central and convenient location than formerly. A 30-gallon kettle for gruel and a 65-gallon kettle for tea and coffee have been added; also a new range for the hospital.

Almshouse—Remaining December 20, 1896, 360; admitted during the year, including births, 692; discharged during the year, including deaths, 628; supported during the year, 952; births, 6; deaths, 60; remaining December 20, 1897, 424; tramps for year, 2518.

Financial report, 1897—Gross expense $45,962.52; pay roll, $10,656.40; coal and other suplies on hand, Dec. 20, 1896, $4733.20; total, $61,352.53; 4119 provision orders for outdoor poor, $8281; board of persons at almshouse, $1516.92; receipts from farm, $717.41; board of men and horses (wood yard), $376.05; coal and other supplies on hand, Dec. 20, 1897; $16,917.33 running expenses for year, $44,425.25; weekly cost per inmate, $2.06; woodyard expenses, amounting $5476.04; pay roll, $1435.20; board of men and horses, $936.00; board of tramps, $376.95; coal on hand, Dec. 20, 1895, 133 tons, $578.48; total, $11,792.67; total wood and coal delivered for city departments, $6616.00; wood and coal, outside poor, $5126. Of this amount, $2212.78 should have been paid from last year's appropriation and added to that account making this year's expenses so much less.

FACTORY INSPECTOR.

MISS NASON SUCCEEDS MRS. AMES IN THAT CAPACITY.

Boston, Dec. 30.—As was expected, Governor Wolcott yesterday appointed Mary E. Nason of Boston as factory inspector on the district police force. She succeeds Mrs. Fanny B. Ames of Boston.

Mrs. Ames resigned her commission on account of the illness of her daughter. She will accompany the latter to Italy.

Miss Nason, who resides at 198 Warren street, has had a wide experience in labor circles and comes highly recommended for the position. It is believed that will prove a capable official.

She is a native of South Paris, Me., but lived for many years in Haverhill. She has been identified with organized labor since 1878. She has at different times been president and secretary of the Women Stitchers' Union of Haverhill, treasurer and recording secretary of the Haverhill Central Labor Union, general financial secretary of the Stitchers' and Shoemakers' Union of Haverhill, and for two years she was a member of the general executive board of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Miss Nason is regarded as a conservative and clear-headed woman.

SHADOWS OF LONDON.

Prof. John A. Nichols, the temperance advocate, delivered a most instructive and entertaining illustrated lecture, giving a thrilling and very graphic description of life in London, last evening, at the Worthen Street Methodist church. The title was. "Shadows of a Great City," and in the course of the evening the lecturer described the 100 magnificent views thrown upon the curtain and told many incidents, historical and otherwise, that they suggested, or of which they were the centre. It was the London of today, and the London of centuries ago brought out in the most valuable way to give the hearer an understanding of the part the city plays in the life of the world.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York

Watch the Papers for Announcement of our Big January Sale.

BON MARCHE DRY GOODS CO

GIFTS FOR NEW YEAR.

We Have Them at Your Own Price.

Books. Books.

Nothing better for New Years' Gifts.

5 special lots go on sale New Year's day at 9 o'clock a. m., Saturday.

Lot 1 is 10c, worth 15c each.

Lot 2 is 25c books for 12½c "

Lot 3 is a grand assortment of choice books, best subjects, popular authors, 19c each.

Lot 4 are 50c books for 25c.

Lot 5 some dollar books thrown in at 39c each.

Book Department is located in rear of Millinery Department.

Toys. Toys.

This is the last call on Toys. Any price will do. Come at once and buy something to amuse the family (young and old.)

Toys for 1½c to close, worth 5 and 10c.

Toys for 4c to close, worth 10 and 15c.

Toys for 9c to close, worth 20 and 25.

Toys for 14c to close, worth 25 and 39c.

Toys for 19c to close, worth 49 and 50c,

Hand Painted Novelties

These goods are not only desirable as Xmas and New Year's presents, but are valuable for home decorations.

Vases, Trays, Bon Bon Boxes, etc., etc., in Opal Ware and Glasses, all hand painted.

One lot vases for 5c each, hand painted.

One lot vases and trays, etc., 10c each.

One lot vases and bon bon boxes, 19c each.

One lot fancy celluloid and plush boxes for 25c each.

See special lots in window.

Men's Furnishings.

We are taking big losses in this department to clean up stock.

Boys, here's a chance!

50c Neckwear for 25c each, and everything in the department equally cheap.

Pictures. Pictures.

The picture department, up stairs, in Drapery Department.

A gigantic stock of all the latest things at prices less than the cost to frame.

One lot pictures for 29c each.

Pictures. Pictures.

One lot pictures for 49c each.

One lot pictures for 75c each.

One lot pictures for 98c each.

One lot pictures for $1.24 "

One extra special lot for $1.98, new frames, latest subjects, worth $3.00 each.

Doll Carriages, Sleds, Chairs, etc., to be closed at almost any price.

Silverware.

The great sale of Silverware began yesterday, and judging by the onslaught so early after announcement, the stock won't last long.

We are selling the Best Rogers 1847 Silverware for a fraction of the price paid for it even by auction.

Napkin rings for 9c, worth 25c.

Peppers and salts, nickled, Aluminum, 10c, worth 25c,

Silver Service $10, now $5.98.

1847 knives, for $1.90 a set.

1847 forks for $3.37 a dozen.

1847 tea spoons for 98c a half dozen.

1847 pie knife for $1.49 each.

Everything in Silverware will be sold at prices to close out quick.

THE BON MARCHE DRY GOODS CO.

Watch the Papers for our Great, Grand Announcement of January Sale. WATCH!

J. L. CHALIFOUX, 49-59 Central Street

GREAT UNMATCHABLE REDUCTION SALE

Prices completely annihilated! Prices! Prices! Torn asunder! We are in dead earnest about it—all winter goods must go—and go quickly—that's all there is about it. Come and examine critically. Look in our show windows. Sale commences this morning.

Now Gentlemen Is Your Chance.

95c. worth $1.50—Men's fine all wool worsted black clay vests—all sizes.

$3.49, worth $7.00—Men's all wool dark invisible plaid cheviot suits, made full shoulder facings.

$3.48, worth $7.00—Men's blue or black cheviot suits, heavy weight.

$3.98, worth $8.00—Heavy dark plaid, all wool cheviot, men's double breasted sack suits, made with full shoulder facings.

$4.95, worth $8.00—Several styles of men's heavy all wool cheviot, single breasted sack suits in combinations of brown and green mixture.

$5.48—For gentlemen, fine Oxford gray tricot lawn, all wool cassimere men's sack suits—A great bargain.

$5.98, worth $9.00—Dark brown and green mixed nigger head cheviot men's sack suits—very nobby.

$5.98, worth $8.00—All wool black clay worsted men's suits—a rare bargain.

$6.98, worth $10.00—Extra heavy fine all wool worsted black clay men's suits—very dressy.

$7.55, worth $13.00—Heavy wide wale blue, fine all wool worsted sack suits, —made with full shoulder facings.

$7.95 worth $12.00—Extra heavy brown clay worsted men's sack suits—very genteel and neat.

$7.95, worth $12.00—Heavy blue and red mixed plaid Scotch cheviot men's suits—very nobby.

$9.95 worth $15.00—Fancy broken plaid worsted men's suits—full shoulder facings and satin piped.

$9.95, worth $15.00—Heavy (2203) fine black all wool clay worsted men's suits —satin piped—a great bargain.

$11.95, worth $18.00—Dark brown plaid fine Scotch cheviot, men's suits, full facings and satin piped.

Men's Overcoats

Deep and Sweeping Reductions.

$3.49, worth $6.00—Men's blue or black beaver overcoats well finished and good fitters.

$5.95, worth $10.00—Fine black kersey overcoats—latest cut—full shoulder facings.

$7.95, worth $13.00—Very fine wool black kersey overcoats, satin piped, and full shoulder facings.

$9.95, worth $15.00—Genuine Middlesex mills fine black kersey overcoats, raw edge and excellently trimmed.

The Middlesex mills have recently advanced 40 per cent. the price of this kersey.

$9.95, marked down from $15.00—Fine brown kersey, raw edge box overcoats, satin shoulders, full facings, and satin piped—an extremely nobby top coat.

$10.95, down from $15.00—Nobby patch pocket light brown Bedford cord overcoats. Latest of the season.

$14.95, down from $25.00—Gentlemen's extra fine olive brown kersey overcoats medium length, raw edge, satin piped, Skinner's satin sleeve linings—a very dressy garment.

$14.95, worth $22.00—Gentlemen's fine extra heavy covert cloth ribbed overcoats, satin shoulder linings. The dressiest garment of the season.

$14.95, down from $25.00—A superfine black kersey overcoat, correct length, satin piped and satin shoulder, nobby plaid lining, a very dressy garment.

$7.95, worth $13.00—Heavy light brown Melton box overcoats, large seams, satin shoulder, and sleeve lining.

$5.55, down from $10.00—Men's fine drab kersey overcoats, handsomely finished.

Boys' Ulsters

Prices That None Can Match.

$1.95, marked down from $3.51 and $5 —Odds and ends of Boys' Ulsters, of brown, gray, Oxford, and Scotch plaid, cassimere. Sizes, 4 to 15 years.

$2.98, marked down from $4, $5, and $6 —Boys' Ulsters in heavy Oxford and black Melton, blue chinchilla and fancy plaid frieze.

$3.98, from $7.00—Boys' Ulsters in plain black or brown plaid frieze, blue chinchilla, and heavy fancy Scotch cheviots.

$4.98 from $8.00—Boys' Ulsters in extra heavy wool lined. Extra warm garment.

$5.98 from $10.00—Boys' Irish Frieze Ulsters in Oxford gray or brown. Fancy wool lining.

Men's Ulsters

$4.98, worth $7.00—Men's extra heavy Oxford gray Ulsters, heavy warm lining, cut extra long.

$5.98, worth $10.00—Men's extra heavy black frieze Ulsters, an extra warm garment.

$14.95, worth $25.00—Superfine black Melton men's Ulsters, tailor made handsomely lined and finished.

Children's Reefers

$1.50, worth $2.50—Children's blue Chinchilla Reefer, brass buttons, warmly lined.

$2.00, worth $3.00—Child's heavy Chinchilla Reefer, pearl buttons.

$3.00 worth $4.00—Child's Reefer, pearl buttons, braided handsomely.

Children's Suits from 70 cents upwards.

Men's Pants.

What a Slaughter! but we must make the Sacrifice.

98c., worth 2.00—Men's heavy all wool gray cassimere pants, also dark brown union cassimere and black cheviot cassimere—the greatest bargain ever offered.

$1.49, worth $2.50—Men's heavy all wool cheviot pants, in a dozen different shades and styles. Never have such values been offered for this price.

$1.95, worth $3.50—Men's fancy black worsted striped all wool worsted pants —very dressy.

$1.98, worth $3.50—1500 pairs of pantaloons in fancy worsted fancy Scotch cheviot, fancy brown plaid cassimeres. The greatest bargain ever offered. These goods will never again be sold at this price—owing to the great advance in the price of raw wool.

$2.49, worth $4.00—6 styles of Men's pants in fancy cassimeres and fancy worsted.

$2.98, worth $5.00—20 styles of men's pants in fine heavy silk mixed cassimere. Scotch cheviot plaid, black fancy all wool worsteds, etc.

16c. a pair for gray satinet pants—sizes from 4 to 14 years.

23c., worth 45c., for double seat and double knee gray union cassimere pants—all sizes.

50c., worth 75c.—Boys' all wool cheviot knee pants—in different styles.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

A Startling Mark-Down Sale Today and Tomorrow of

Winter Underwear and Hosiery

For Men, Women and Children.

We give here only a few of the many values we will offer in this sale.

Men's Underwear.

120 dozen regular 75c. goods, at 39c. per garment. Assorted as follows: Men's extra heavy Natural Wool Shirts (large sizes), Men's Heavy Jersey Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers, Men's Heavy White Wool Drawers, small and medium sizes, your choice at 39c. each.

Three Other Bargain Lots.

38 dozen Men's Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, $1 goods, at 49c.

15 dozen Men's White All Wool Drawers, $1.50 goods, at 59c.

30 dozen Men's Camel Hair Shirts and Drawers, $1.25 and $1.50 quality at 89c.

Women's and Children's Underwear.

Extraordinary Reductions.

Infants' Fleece Lined Jersey Vests, 10c. each.

Misses' Harvard Jersey Fleeced Vests and Pants, in white or Egyptian, 25c. each.

Boys' Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, 50c. quality at 25c. each.

Ladies' Vests and Pants, Richelieu ribbed vests, satin ribbon neck, pearl buttons, an extraordinary value at 25c. each.

Odd lot of Jersey and Scarlet Pants, $1.00 quality at 50c. each.

Hosiery Bargains.

Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, seamless toe, 2-thread toe and heel, 8c. pair.

Ladies' All Wool Fast Black Hose, seamless, with double heel and toe, 12 1-2c. pair.

Children's Fast Black, double knee, heel and toe, 15c. quality, down to 8c. a pair.

Boys' and Girls' Fast Black Heavy Fleeced Hose, double heel and toe, 12 1-2c. pair.

Men's All Wool Hose, warranted fast color, double heel and toe, 25c. quality, 17c. pair.

Empress Teas and Coffees

On Sale in Basement.

Special offer for Saturday: 1 pound 38c. Coffee and 1-2 pound of 65c. Tea for 50c. 5 pounds of Mocha and Java Coffee for $1.00.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.